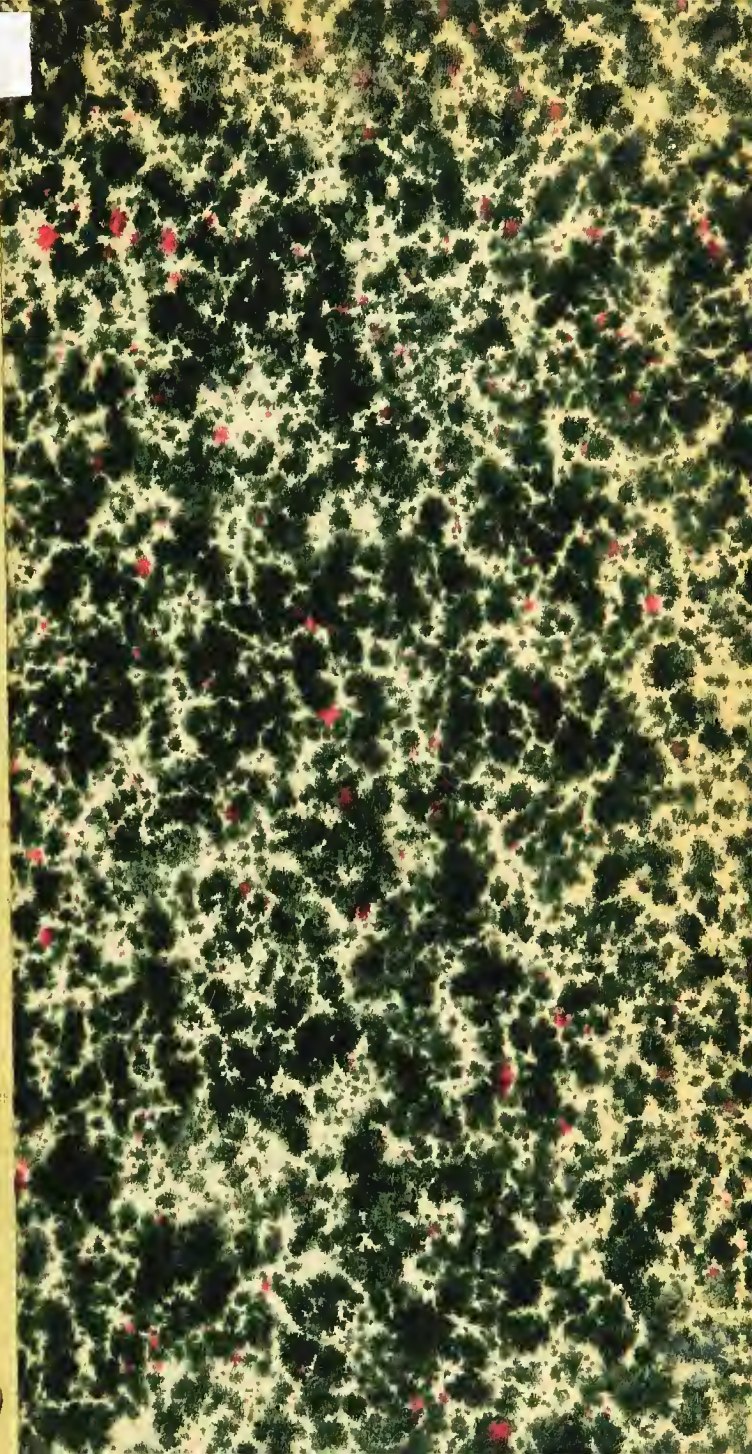


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A syllabus of the epochs of history with



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# A SYLLABUS

OF

# THE EPOCHS OF HISTORY

WITH

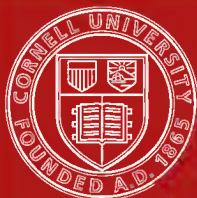
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND  
CHANGES IN SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

BY

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, PH.D.

*Columbia University*  
*in the City of New York*

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



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## Notice.

REQUIREMENTS.—The student must be provided with a copy of this Syllabus, and with copies of the text-books and atlas as prescribed. Informal lectures explanatory of the Syllabus, and recitations based upon the material in the text-books and atlas—the Syllabus being invariably used as the guide for study—will constitute the class-room work. On the lectures the student will take notes and submit them for inspection whenever called for. These notes, also, together with such portions of the text-books and atlas as have been covered in the meantime, will serve as bases for a written test to be held bi-weekly. In addition, the student is to prepare a series of brief notes on such topics in the Syllabus, and from such readings, as may be assigned. The notes should be made as near as possible at the time when the topics under consideration are being discussed in class. These notes, furthermore, are to be *kept separate* from those taken on the lectures; but they are similarly to be handed in whenever called for. The books for the purpose will be found in the History Reading Room. It may be remarked, incidentally, that many topics given in the Syllabus are not set forth in the text-books. These will receive treatment in the lectures and readings.

RECORD.—The standing of each student will be computed on the following bases, and at the following percentages of relative importance: the *oral recitations* and the bi-weekly written test (together, 50 per cent.); the notes on the required reading and on the lectures (together, 20 per cent.); and the term examination (30 per cent.). Twice during the course of the term the students will be informed of their respective standings. In all undergraduate courses in history the record of each term is final.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SYLLABUS.—The system of indentations is designed to show the connection and dependence of the successive topics, and also to illustrate the essential continuity of history. It will be observed that, while the order in point of time is maintained in the broadest outline, the attention of the student is constantly directed to the operation of cause and effect—to the *epochal character of historical events*—rather than to their mere chronological succession. The subject matter that immediately follows a colon is a more concrete statement, a pertinent example, or an accomplished result, of what directly precedes it.

## Materials.

### Text-books.

- DURUY, History of the Middle Ages. (M. A.)  
DURUY, History of modern times. (M. T.)  
FISHER, Outlines of universal history. (F.)  
ROSE, A century of continental history.

### Atlas.

- LABBERTON, Historical atlas. (L.)

### Works and atlases for general reference.

- GEORGE, Genealogical tables.  
HASSALL, A hand-book of European history.  
LARNED, History for ready reference.  
PLOETZ, Epitome of universal history.  
The statesman's year-book.

- 
- DROYSEN, Historischer Handatlas.  
FREEMAN, Historical geography of Europe.  
POOLE, Historical atlas of modern Europe.  
PUTZGER, Historischer Schul-atlas.  
STIELER, Hand-atlas.

### Works for special reference.

- ADAMS, Mediæval civilization (primer).  
AIRY, The English Restoration and Louis XIV.  
ANDREWS, Brief institutes of general history.  
ARCHER AND KINGSFORD, The Crusades.  
BALZANI, The popes and the Hohenstaufen.  
BEESLY, The Gracchi, Marius and Sulla.  
BRODRICK, The University of Oxford.  
BRYCE, The American commonwealth.  
BURGESS, The Middle Period.  
BURGESS, The Civil War and the Constitution.  
BURKE, History of Spain.  
BURY, History of Greece.  
CAPES, The early Empire.  
CAPES, Age of the Antonines.  
CARR, The Church and the Roman Empire.  
CHURCH, The beginnings of the Middle Ages.  
COX, The Greeks and the Persians.  
COX, The Athenian empire.  
CREIGHTON, The age of Elizabeth.  
CUNNINGHAM, Essays on western civilization in its economic aspects.



CURTEIS, Rise of the Macedonian empire.  
 DURUY, History of France.  
 FISHER, The colonial era.  
 FISHER, History of the Christian Church.  
 GAIRDNER, The Houses of Lancaster and York.  
 GARDINER, The first two Stuarts, and the Puritan revolution.  
 GARDINER, The Thirty Years' War.  
 GEORGE, The relations of geography and history.  
 GREEN, Short history of the English people.  
 HALE, Fall of the Stuarts, and western Europe.  
 HUME, Spain: its greatness and decay.  
 HUNT, History of Italy.  
 IHNE, Early Rome.  
 JOHNSON, The Normans in Europe.  
 JOHNSTON, American politics.  
 KEARY, The dawn of history.  
 KELTIE, The partition of Africa.  
 LANE, Arabian society in the Middle Ages.  
 LAVISSE, Political history of Europe.  
 LEWIS, History of Germany.  
 LONGMAN, Frederick the Great.  
 MACKENZIE, The nineteenth century.  
 MAHAFFY, Greek life and thought.  
 MATHEWS, The French Revolution.  
 MCCARTHY, The epoch of reform.  
 MERIVALE, The Roman triumvirates.  
 MOBERLY, The early Tudors.  
 MORRIS, The age of Anne.  
 MORRIS, The early Hanoverians.  
 PELHAM, History of Rome.  
 POOLE, Wycliffe and movements for reform.  
 RAMBAUD, History of Russia.  
 REINSCH, World politics.  
 RENAN, The influence of Rome on Christianity.  
 SANKEY, The Spartan and Theban supremacies.  
 SAYCE, The ancient empires of the East.  
 SEEBOHM, Era of the Protestant revolution.  
 SEIGNOBOS, Political history of Europe since 1814.  
 SHEPPARD, The fall of Rome.  
 SLOANE, The French war and the Revolution.  
 SMITH, Rome and Carthage.  
 STEPHENS, Hildebrand and his times.  
 STEPHENS, Revolutionary Europe.  
 STUBBS, The early Plantagenets.  
 SYMONDS, A short history of the Renaissance.  
 TIGHE, Development of the Roman constitution (primer).  
 WALKER, The making of the nation.  
 WABBURTON, Edward III.  
 WARD, The Counter-Reformation.  
 WILSON, The state.



## Introduction.

### 1. The study of history.

#### A. The subject and content.

- a. Derivation and definitions.
- b. The scope: civilization, and the elements of human progress—the emphasis on politics.
- c. The philosophical and educational value.

#### B. The sources and methods.

- a. Remains, records, and monuments: their explanative sciences—the auxiliaries: geography and chronology—the use of dates.
- b. The treatment of themes: analysis and criticism—interpretation and exposition.

#### C. The customary divisions.

- a. The essential continuity of historical development, and the convenience of classification.
- b. The process of origination and growth: epochs and periods.
- c. The logical and chronological arrangement: distinction between the origin and the significance of events in point of time.
- d. The character of transitions: the lapse and permanence of institutions.

TEXT: *F.*, 1-9, 15-16. REFERENCE: *Andrews*, 1-23; *George*, chs. 1-8.

### 2. The classification of mankind.

#### A. Ethnographical.

- a. The origin of man: Biblical and scientific versions—the question of unity of descent.
- b. The physical tests: color, physiognomy, and cranial structure—races and types—the agency of race.
- c. The linguistic tests: the great families of languages—the correspondence of language and race.

**B. Historical.**

- a.** The relative influence of successive races on human advancement: the recurrent antagonism of East and West—supremacy of the European Aryan.
- b.** Extant peoples as historical survivals and anachronisms.
- c.** The concentration of interest upon certain individuals and communities as makers of history: operation of the personal element.

**TEXT:** *F.*, 3-4, 9-11, 73-4. **REFERENCE:** *Andrews*, 25-7.

**3. Primitive man, and the evolution of the state.**

**A.** The prehistoric ages, and the successive stages of civilization as determined by food, implements, and occupation.

**B.** The rise of society and government.

- a.** Theories regarding the origin of the state.
- b.** The family, and the process of transition to the political community.

The influence of kinship, and the instinct of association: the agency of religion.

Rule of the patriarch, and dominance of custom.

The growth of political practices and institutions: diversity and progress—the migration and contact of peoples—the military influence, and the appearance of elective headship—the conception of law, magistracy, and citizenship—the act of legislation.

**c.** Historical exemplifications.

Patriarchal nature of the Oriental communities.

The city-state of the Greeks and Romans.

Germanic modifications, and the establishment of the country-state.

**C.** The constitution of a state: its forms of government and social organization.

- a.** The primary governments, and their numerical tests.
- b.** The monarchic, aristocratic, and democratic elements in the composition and operation of governments: the utility of charters and written constitutions—the distribution of powers among the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches—the systems of representation—the appointive and elective tenures of office.

c. The social tests of birth, wealth, official position, education, and occupation: status of the priest and the noble, the mercantile and professional classes, the artisan and the peasant, in history—the gradual transformation of distinctions, and the democratization of society.

TEXT: *F.*, 12–14. REFERENCE: *Keary*, chs. 1–9; *Wilson*, 1–24, 561–5, 572–3, 575–8, 587–610, 612–15, 620–39.

#### 4. General survey of historical development.

<i>Divisions of history.</i>	<i>Characteristic political organism.</i>	<i>Characteristic governments</i>	<i>Characteristic social conditions.</i>
Ancient.	{ Empire. City-state.	Theocratic and military despotism. Democracy.	Subordination of the individual to despotic caprice, or to the necessities of a city-state.
Mediæval.	{ Universal church. Universal empire.	Christian theocracy. Fendal monarchy.	Regulation of individual activity according to the practices of fendalism.
Modern.	{ Nascent nation.	Absolute monarchy.	Struggle of individual interests and dynastic policies.
Contemporaneous.	{ Unified nation.	Constitutional monarchy. Republic.	Liberty of the individual, and sovereignty of the people.

REFERENCE: *Wilson*, 555–7, 573–5, 578–86, 615–20; *Cunningham*, *Essays* (mediæval and modern times), 268–74.

### Ancient History.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—The geographical location: the basin of the Mediterranean—the physical conformation of Asia and Europe: its historical significance. The succession and final absorption of separate empires and peoples. Contrast of the despotism and social fixity of the Orient with the free spirit, and the faculty for growth and improvement, among the Greeks and Romans. Political conditions: the lack of systematic administration—the despotic potentates and their warlike raids—the change to city-states, and the process of experimentation in forms and principles of government—the genius for law and organization—expansion of the city-state into a world empire—the establishment of universality and absolutism. Social and economic conditions: the lack of assimilation, and the disregard for humanity—the prevalence of caste and slavery—the dominance of religious ideas and practices—the extremes of enlightenment and barbarism—the knowledge and application of arts and sciences—the rise of commercial, industrial, and colonial activity—appreciation of man, and exaltation of the in-

telleet—the appearance of individualism—replacement of the ideal and theoretical by the moral and practical—the moulding and transmission of ancient culture.

TEXT: *F.*, 15, 17-19, 69-93, 80, 124-6. REFERENCE: *Andrews*, 27-35, 44-60, 63-75; *Lavisse*, 1-7; *Cunningham*, *Essays* (ancient times), 1-9, 75-7; *George*, chs. 9, 20,

## I. THE ORIENTAL EMPIRES AND PEOPLES.

### 1. Egypt.

#### A. The succession of dynasties.

a. The Memphian rulers, and the invasion of the Hyksos (B. C. 5000-1700).

b. The expansion under the Theban (eighteenth and nineteenth) dynasties (B. C. 1700-1100).

Thothmes III and the height of power: the conquests in western Asia.

Rameses II and the beginning of decadence.

c. The advent of foreign control (B. C. 1100-525).

Invasions of the Ethiopians and Assyrians.

Erection of the Saïte (twenty-sixth) dynasty, and subjection to the Persians.

#### B. The political and social institutions.

a. The divine kingship and its sacerdotal regulation.

b. The privileged orders: the priesthood and the soldiery.

TEXT: *F.*, 33-42. ATLAS: *L.*, 1-4, 6-7. REFERENCE: *Sayce*, 1-89; *Andrews*, 35-40; *Cunningham*, *Essays* (ancient times), 10-39.

### 2. Assyria and Babylonia.

A. The succession of dynasties in Babylonia, and the formation of the first Assyrian empire (B. C. 1270-745): the exploits of Tiglath-Pileser I.

B. The second Assyrian empire (B. C. 745-608).

a. The work of Tiglath-Pileser II.

The conquest of civilized communities, and the beginnings of regularity in government: the introduction of satrapies.

The practice of deportation, and the encouragement of commerce.

b. The military eminence of Esarhaddon, and the process of decline under Assurbanipal.

C. The Babylonian empire (B. C. 608-538).

a. Revolt of the viceroys of Babylon: their junction with the Medes and overthrow of Assyria.

b. The rule of Nebuchadnezzar, and the establishment of Persian supremacy.

TEXT: *F.*, 43-50. ATLAS: *L.*, 5-7. REFERENCE: *Sayce*, 90-178; *Andrews*, 41-2.

3. The Hebrews.

A. The patriarchal age, and the theocracy (B. C. 2000-1060).

a. The sojourn and bondage in Egypt.

b. The Exodus (B. C. 1320), and the settlement in Palestine: era of the Judges.

c. Religious and civil institutions: the Ten Commandments and the Levitical code—control of the priesthood.

B. The kingdoms (B. C. 1060-586).

a. The rise of monarchy: the rule of David and Solomon.

b. The severance of Israel and Judah: their subjugation by Assyria and Babylonia.

C. The dispersion.

a. Religious cohesion and the survival as a people: the "problem of the Jew."

b. Influence of the Hebrew Bible and religion: the adoption of monotheism.

TEXT: *F.*, 55-64, 170. ATLAS: *L.*, 5. REFERENCE: *Andrews*, 55-6; *Cunningham*, *Essays* (ancient times), 40-53.

4. The Phœnicians.

A. The confederacy of maritime cities. \*

a. The commercial and industrial importance of Sidon and Tyre (B. C. 1300-697): the planting of colonies, and the extension of Oriental culture.

b. The foundation of Carthage (B. C. 850): its system of government, and domination of the Mediterranean.

B. Submission to Persia (B. C. 538), and advent of the Greeks as carriers of the sea.

TEXT: *F.*, 51-5. ATLAS: *L.*, 3. REFERENCE: *Sayce*, 179-209; *Andrews*, 53; *Cunningham*, *Essays* (ancient times), 54-70, 77-80, 145-8.

## 5. The Persian empire.

A. The process of construction under Cyrus (B. C. 558-529).

a. The union of Medes and Persians, and the conquest of the Orient.

b. Subjection of the Greek colonies in Asia Minor.

B. The rule of Darius I. (B. C. 521-485).

a. The suppression of revolt, and the completion of conquest.

b. The organization of government.

The "Great King," and the court functionaries.

The central administration, and the system of satrapies: the safeguards against rebellion.

TEXT: *F.*, 64-9. ATLAS: *L.*, 11. REFERENCE: *Sayce*, 234-75; *Bury*, 219-41; *Coa*, *The Greeks and the Persians*, ch. 3; *Andrews*, 45.

## 6. The transition from the Orient to Europe: the frustration of Persian supremacy over the Greeks.

A. The Ionian revolt, and the expedition of Darius: the battle of Marathon (B. C. 490).

B. The invasion of Xerxes, and the battle of Salamis (B. C. 480).

TEXT: *F.*, 93-6. ATLAS: *L.*, 8, 9. REFERENCE: *Bury*, 241-57, 265-96; *Coa*, *The Greeks and the Persians*, chs. 5-8.

## II. GREECE.

### 1. Rise of the city-states.

A. The Homeric age, and the Dorian migration (B. C. 1100).

a. The kingship, the council, and the assembly.

b. Lapse of the patriarchal monarchies, and spread of colonization.

c. The tendencies to isolation, and the evidences of racial community, among the Greeks.

TEXT: *F.*, 75-85, 91-2. ATLAS: *L.*, 5, 8. REFERENCE: *Bury*, 1-119, 157-61; *Coa*, *The Greeks and the Persians*, chs. 1, 2; *Wilson*, 26-45; *Cunningham*, *Essays* (ancient times), 71-91.

B. The typical oligarchy: Sparta.



- a. The government and social classes: the kings and the ephors—the “gerousia” and the “apella”—the Spartans, the “periœci,” and the helots.
- b. The social, economic, and military features of the constitution ascribed to Lycurgus (B. C. 820): the assurance of success in war.

TEXT: *F.*, 86–7. ATLAS: *L.*, 8–10. REFERENCE: *Bury*, 120–57; *Cox*, *The Greeks and the Persians*, ch. 2; *Wilson*, 54–64, 621–2.

C. The typical democracy: Athens.

- a. The fall of oligarchy.

Political and social conditions: the archons and the Areopagus—the Eupatrids and the common freemen—the resident foreigners and the slaves. The Draconian code.

The restriction of timocracy under the constitution of Solon (B. C. 594): economic improvement—the “boule” of four hundred, and the “ecclesia”—the “*heliæa*.”

- b. The establishment of democracy.

Tyranny of the Peisistratids.

The constitution ascribed to Cleisthenes (B. C. 509: new classification of the people, and enlargement of the franchise—the “boule” of five hundred—the “prytanes”—the increased powers of the “ecclesia”—the introduction of ostracism.

The completion of democracy under Pericles: debasement of the Areopagus—the general eligibility to public office, and the payment for services—the popular doles.

The immediate and eventual operation of pure democracy.

TEXT: *F.*, 85–6, 87–90, 97–8. ATLAS: *L.*, 10. REFERENCE: *Bury*, 163–218, 260–3, 346–52; *Cox*, *The Greeks and the Persians*, ch. 4; *Cox*, *The Athenian empire*, ch. 2; *Wilson*, 64–88; *Cunningham*, *Essays (ancient times)*, 92–119.

D. The ascendancy of Athens: the age of Pericles (B. C. 444–429).

- a. Political: the “thirty years’ peace,” and the attainment of maritime supremacy—the confederation of Delos (B. C. 475).

b. Artistic and intellectual.

The brilliance of Greek culture, and the adornment of the city.

The political teachings of the Sophists: their influence upon Athenian character.

TEXT: *F.*, 96-102, 106. ATLAS: *L.*, 10. REFERENCE: *Bury*, 263-4, 322-45, 352-89; *Andrews*, 64-9; *Coa*, *The Athenian Empire*, ch. 1; *Wilson*, 45-7; *Cunningham*, *Essays (ancient times)*, 119-23.

2. Decline of the city-states.

A. The rivalry of Athens and Sparta: the Peloponnesian war (B. C. 431-404).

a. The Sicilian expedition (B. C. 415).

b. Collapse of the Delian league, and fall of Athens.

B. The hegemony of Sparta and its overthrow (B. C. 404-362).

a. The imposition of oligarchy, and the expeditions against Persia: retreat of the "Ten Thousand."

b. The reaction of Thebes, and the mediation of Persia: the peace of Antalcidas (B. C. 387).

c. The headship of Thebes: the genius of Epaminondas, and the battle of Mantinea.

d. The prevalence of exhaustion and disunity.

TEXT: *F.*, 102-7, 109-11. ATLAS: *L.*, 9-11. REFERENCE: *Bury*, 390-628; *Coa*, *The Athenian empire*, chs., 2-7; *Sankey*; *Wilson*, 47-8.

3. Erection of the Macedonian empire.

A. The subjection of Greece under Philip of Macedon.

a. The process of intervention.

The use of corruption, and the pretext of the "sacred war."

The futility of opposition: the philippics of Demosthenes.

b. The end of Greek independence: the battle of Chæronea (B. C. 338).

B. The subjugation of the Orient: the work of Alexander (B. C. 336-323).

a. The conquest of Persia and its dominions: the foreshadowing of world-empire.

b. The diffusion of Greek culture over the Orient.

TEXT: *F.*, 111-16. ATLAS: *L.*, 8, 11. REFERENCE: *Bury*, 681-836; *Curteis*; *Mahaffy*; *Wilson*, 48-50; *Andrews*, 71-2; *Cunningham*, *Essays* (ancient times), 124-30.

4. The transition to Rome: disruption of the Macedonian empire.

A. The Hellenistic kingdoms.

a. Egypt under the Ptolemies: prominence of Alexandria.

b. Syria under the Seleucids.

c. Macedonia: the subservience of Greece.

B. The Hellenic leagues, and the establishment of Roman power: the destruction of Corinth (B. C. 146).

TEXT: *F.*, 116-21, 148-9, 150-1. ATLAS: *L.*, 12. REFERENCE: *Mahaffy*; *Wilson*, 50-3; *Cunningham*, *Essays* (ancient times), 130-9.

### III. ROME.

1. The traditional kingdom (B. C. 753-509).

A. Government and social conditions.

a. The patriarchal kingship, the senate, and the "comitia curiata."

b. The patricians and plebeians: the practice of clientage—the resident foreigners and the slaves.

B. The Servian reforms: organization of the "comitia centuriata," and formation of the tribes.

TEXT: *F.*, 124-31. ATLAS: *L.*, 13. REFERENCE: *Pelham*, 3-41; *Ihne*, chs. 1-9; *Tighe*, 7-63; *Wilson*, 91-5.

2. The city-state, and the fusion of patricians and plebeians into the Roman people (B. C. 509-286).

A. The civil and political equalization.

a. Institution of the consulate and the dictatorship.

b. The economic issue: the agrarian system, and the treatment of debtors—acquisition of the tribunate—the right of intercession.

c. Rise of the plebeian assembly: the "comitia tributa"—the Valerio-Horatian laws, and the legality of "plebiscita."

d. The publishing of the law: the decemvirate and the twelve tables.

- e. The creation of military tribunes with consular powers, and the establishment of the censorship.
- f. The plebeian attainment of the consulship: the Licinian rogations—their economic features.
- g. The removal of judicial power from the consuls: creation of the prætorship—the eligibility of plebeians.
- h. Legislative equality of the “comitia tributa” with the “comitia centuriata”: the Hortensian law.

**B. The social and religious equalization.**

- a. The validity of intermarriage: the Canuleian law.
- b. The merging of the orders in the sacred colleges: the Ogulnian law.

TEXT: *F.*, 131–7. REFERENCE: *Pelham*, 45–67; *Ihne*, chs. 10–14, 18–19; *Tighe*, 63–7, 85–113; *Wilson*, 95–111, 142–7.

**3. The imperial republic, and the destruction of the city-state (B. C. 343–31).**

- A. The process of expansion: conquest of the ancient world.
  - a. The reduction of Italy: the Samnite wars, and the defeat of Pyrrhus.
  - b. The attainment of mastery in the basin of the Mediterranean.

The Punic wars: acquisition of Sicily, and beginnings of the provincial system—the conflict with Hannibal, and the overthrow of Carthage.

The subjection of Greece and the Orient: the Macedonian and Mithradatic wars.

The subjugation of Spain and Gaul: the campaigns of Cæsar.

TEXT: *F.*, 138–41, 143–52, 154–60, 163, 167. ATLAS: *L.*, 12–19. REFERENCE: *Pelham*, 68–157, 259–329; *Smith*; *Tighe*, 68–78; *Cunningham*, *Essays* (ancient times), 140–5.

**B. Internal revolution, and the triumph of personal power (B. C. 133–31).**

- a. The factors of success in conquest.

Compactness and moral integrity of the people.

The citizen-soldiery, and the ascendancy of the senate.

Military skill, and the system of roads.

The powers of statecraft and assimilation.

- b. The symptoms of reaction and decline: relations of the subject communities and the city of Rome.

The privileges of citizenship, and the methods of their apportionment: the colonies and municipalities.

The provincial administration: the governors and their exercise of authority—the publicans and speculators—the inefficiency of central control.

Social and economic conditions at Rome: the utility of provincial wealth, and the evidences of demoralization—increase of slavery, and decline of the middle class—the “latifundia,” and the servile insurrections—appearance of a professional army, and growth of the proletariat—rise of an official aristocracy: the senatorial and equestrian orders—adoption of Greek and Oriental practices: the spread of skepticism and superstition.

Prevalence of political faction: the “optimates” and the “populares”—rise of the demagogue—antagonism of the senate and the “comitia.”

- c. The failure of peaceful reform: the work of the Gracchi.

The proposed revival of the middle class: the agrarian law.

The merging of constitutional and economic agitation: the Sempronian laws—the projected extension of citizenship—the largesses.

The impulse to class hostility, and the dominance of the personal element.

TEXT: *F.*, 141-2, 151-5. ATLAS: *L.*, 17, 19. REFERENCE: *Pelham*, 158-98, 201-14; *Tighe*, 78-84, 114-31; *Beesly*, chs. 1-3; *Sheppard*, 61-7; *Wilson*, 111-23; *Cunningham*, *Essays* (ancient times), 148-69.

- d. The change to monarchy: era of the civil wars.

Theoretical maintenance of the Roman constitution, and rise of the country-state: the army as the decisive factor in politics—subordination of the Roman municipality to personal and imperial interests.

Struggle of the proconsular rivals: Marius and the “populares” against Sulla and the “opti-

mates"—the series of proscriptions, and the futility of the aristocratic reaction under Sulla—the prevalence of demagogy.

Partition of the republic: the work of the coalition.

The dictatorship of Cæsar (B. C. 48-44): engrossment of the public offices—political, social, and economic reforms.

End of the republic: the work of the triumvirate—the conflict of "Cæsar's friends" and the "liberators"—the supremacy of Octavius; the battle of Actium (B. C. 31).

TEXT: *F.*, 154-9, 161-7, 185. ATLAS: *L.*, 17, 19. REFERENCE: *Pelham*, 214-58, 333-93; *Beesly*, chs. 4-15; *Merivale*; *Wilson*, 121-5.

#### 4. The imperial monarchy.

A. Foundation of the principate: the rule of Augustus (B. C. 31-A. D. 14).

a. The concentration of power.

The apportionment and administration of the provinces.

The simplicity of institutions, and the contrast of political unity with social diversity.

b. The Augustan age of arts and letters.

TEXT: *F.*, 168-9, 176-80. ATLAS: *L.*, 17, 19. REFERENCE: *Pelham*, 393-509; *Capes*, *The early Empire*; *Sheppard*, 16-42, 67-72; *Wilson*, 125-30; *Cunningham*, *Essays (ancient times)* 170-5.

B. Climax of the Empire: the process of civil and political Romanization under the Flavians and Antonines (A. D. 69-180).

a. Growth of a systematic imperial administration.

Equalization of the provinces, and merging of Rome in the Empire: maintenance of the "Roman peace."

Universalization of citizenship: the edict of Caracalla (212).

b. The influence of law and jurisprudence: the works of the jurists.

TEXT: *F.*, 180-3, 185-6. ATLAS: *L.*, 17, 19. REFERENCE: *Pelham*, 509-45; *Capes*, *Age of the Antonines*, chs. 1-5, 7-9; *Shep-*

*pard*, 54-60; *Wilson*, 130-3, 147-57; *Cunningham*, *Essays* (ancient times), 175-9.

## The Transition from Ancient to Mediæval History.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Shift of the Roman centre from west to east, and erection of absolute monarchy.—Adoption of the Christian religion, and replacement of the Empire in the West by Germanic kingdoms.—The fusion of Roman, Christian, and German institutions: the origin of Christendom.—The rise of Mohammedanism, and the establishment of Arabian power in the Orient and Spain.—Restoration of the Empire in the West under Frankish and ecclesiastical auspices.

TEXT: *F.*, 198; *M. A.*, v-ix (preface). REFERENCE: *Adams*, 7-16; *Lavissee*, 11-12; *Cunningham*, 1-9.

### I. TRANSFORMATION OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

#### 1. Political: The founding of despotism, and the reorganization of government.

A. The soldier-made emperors, and the suppression of military anarchy.

B. The Oriental exaltation of the imperial office under Diocletian (284-305): the apportionment of authority among Augusti and Cæsars.

C. The establishment of centralization: the rule of Constantine (323-337).

a. Transference of the capital from Rome to Constantinople.

b. The separation of civil from military functions: rise of an administrative hierarchy.

The central government: the imperial court and the palatine officials—the elaborate system of taxation.

The local government and its reflection of imperialism: the prefectures and dioceses—the provinces and municipalities.

Social and economic conditions: the process of imperial regulation, and the tendency toward fixation of classes—the senatorial nobility and its villas—the curials—the plebs and their corporations—slavery and the beginnings of serfdom: the “coloni.”

D. The final division of the Empire under Theodosius (395).

TEXT: *F.*, 185-9, 194-6; *M. A.*, 1-8, 17. ATLAS: *L.*, 20-1.  
REFERENCE: *Pelham*, 546-64; *Sheppard*, 42-53; *Wilson*, 133-7.

2. Religious: The establishment of Christianity, and the rise of spiritual empire.

A. Organization and progress of the primitive Church.

a. The apostolic age: the congregations—the presbyter-bishops and the deacons.

b. Attitude of the Roman government: the futility of persecution.

B. The recognition of Christianity, and the elevation of the Church.

a. The edict of Milan, and the conversion of Constantine (312).

b. The growth of theological controversy, and the determination of orthodoxy: the Arian dispute—the ecumenical council of Nicæa (325).

c. The legal suppression of heathenism, and the progress of Christianization.

d. The triumph of Christianity: its character as a religion, and the zealous devotion of its adherents.

TEXT: *F.*, 170-2, 178, 189-94. ATLAS: *L.*, 20-1. REFERENCE: *Capes*, *Age of the Antonines*, ch. 6; *Carr*, chs. 1-13; *Fisher*, 7-53, 74-94, 121-43; *Andrews*, 85-7, 93-5; *Sheppard*, 53-4, 72, 615-29, 637-46.

3. The interaction of Christianity and its environment.

A. The social and economic influence of Christianity.

a. The improvement of domestic conditions, and the alleviation of slavery.

b. The rise of asceticism: the anchorites and cenobites.

c. Moral refinement: the sentiments of charity and conscientiousness.

B. The relation of secular Rome to the Church.

a. Organization and government.

The idea of a state religion, and the interconnection of church and state: the subordination to imperial control.

Correspondence of the civil and ecclesiastical hierarchy.



The entrance of worldliness, and the distinction of clergy from laity.

b. Ceremonial: the assimilation of heathen practices.

c. Doctrine: the infusion of Greek philosophy.

TEXT: *F.*, 191-4; *M. A.*, 7, 9-10, 108-10. REFERENCE: *Sheppard*, 629-37, 646-50, 657-87; *Carr*, chs. 14-16; *Fisher*, 39-40, 53-74, 99-105, 108-14, 116-21; *Adams*, 25-9; *Andrews*, 87-90, 95-6; *Renan*.

## II. THE GERMANIC MIGRATIONS AND KINGDOMS:

### 1. Dissolution of the Roman Empire in the West.

#### A. The manifestation of decadence.

##### a. Political and military.

The lack of regularity in the imperial succession, and the wane of public spirit: operation of the recent changes in government.

Decline of the army: the presence of barbarian contingents.

##### b. Social and economic.

The general lack of homogeneity: the attitude of Christianity.

The moral and intellectual degeneration.

The process of depopulation, and the withdrawals from the producing classes: the wane of commerce and industry—the incidence of taxation, and the plight of the curials—the lapse of agriculture, and the evils of slavery.

TEXT: 194, 199-200; *M. A.*, 4-8, 10. REFERENCE: *Sheppard*, 72-104, 411-20; *Andrews*, 99-111; *Lavissee*, 7-10; *Cunningham*, *Essays* (ancient times), 179-95.

#### B. The advent of the Germans.

##### a. The beginnings of contact with the Roman world.

Tribal classification, and the formation of confederacies.

The process of entrance, and the continuous struggle along the frontiers: the relative situations of Rome and Constantinople.

The passage of the Danube: the battle of Adrianople (378).

##### b. The destructive invasions.

The irruption of Alaric and the Visigoths (410).

Attila and the raid of the Huns: the battle of Chalons (451).

End of the Western Empire as an institution: the barbarian dictators, and the deposition of Romulus Augustulus (476)—the theoretical resumption of unity under the emperor at Constantinople.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 10-11, 14-21, 23-7. ATLAS: *L.*, 20-2. REFERENCE: *Church*, Introduction, and ch. 1; *Sheppard*, 127-31, 147-58, 169-211, 230-69, 420-6; *Pelham*, 567-76; *Lewis*, 1-16, 26-44; *Carr*, chs. 17-19, 22-3; *Andrews*, 111-13.

c. The constructive invasions, and the process of partition.

Spain: the Visigothic kingdom (415-711)—the council of Toledo.

Africa: the Vandal kingdom (429-533)—the rule of Gaiseric.

Gaul: formation of the Frankish kingdom—the conquests of Clovis (486-511), and his conversion to orthodox Christianity.

Italy: the Ostrogothic kingdom (493-553), and the administration of Theodoric—succession of the Lombard kingdom (568-774).

Britain: the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms—unique character of the conquest (449)—the synod of Whitby (664), and the adoption of the Roman creed—formation of the "heptarchy," and its union under the hegemony of Wessex (827).

TEXT: *M. A.*, 21-3, 28-42, 89 (note). ATLAS: *L.*, 22-6. REFERENCE: *Church*, chs. 2, 4; *Sheppard*, 271-320, 352-95, 426-56, 533-48; *Lewis*, 44-6, 53-61; *Burke*, I, 65-107; *Duruy*, 36-42; *Green*, 1-14, 17-44; *Cunningham*, 23-30.

2. Interaction of the Roman and the German: the rise of Christendom.

A. The influence of Rome.

a. Language: the Romance tongues—ecclesiastical and literary Latin.

b. Law and government.

Utility of the civil law as "written reason."

Political principles, institutions, and terms: the idea of empire, and the sentiment of allegiance to the state—the municipal system.

Military science and public works.

- c. Religion: power of the Church as the representative of the Roman Empire, and the unity of Christendom.

The preservation and transmission of Roman institutions.

Conversion of the Germans to Christianity, and displacement of Arianism by orthodoxy.

The rise of monasticism: the rule of St. Benedict—the economic and literary usefulness of the Benedictines—the revival of education.

Deterioration of the Church resultant from its contact with barbarism.

TEXT: *F.*, 216-17; *M. A.*, 111-13, 115, 225. REFERENCE: *Sheppard*, 1-16, 689-752; *Adams*, 36-46, 48-9, 95-7; *Andrews*, 76-83; *Church*, ch. 3; *Cunningham*, 17-23, 35-40; *Fisher*, 97, 114-16, 144-6, 160-1; *Lavisse*, 15-18; *Lewis*, 46-9, 73, 78-80; *Wilson*, 158-60, 165, 168-9, 180-1, 187-8.

## B. The German institutions and their influence.

### a. Political and social organization.

Territorial divisions: the homestead and the village community—the mark—the hundred and the gau—the tribal kingdom.

The government: the king—the nobles in council—the popular assembly.

The judicial procedure and its ecclesiastical modification: the personality of law—compurgation and the wergild—ordeals and the wager of battle—the barbarian codes.

Social conditions: physical and moral traits—the classes and their distinctions: the noble, the free, and the unfree—the personal bands.

### b. Self-government and individualism: the elective system, the practice of representation, and the common law—the spirit of independence and personal allegiance—the respect for womanhood.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 11-14; 61-5. REFERENCE: *Sheppard*, 131-41; *Adams*, 49-55; *Andrews*, 113-26; *Lewis*, 16-26, 49-50; *Wilson*, 162-9.

## 3. The transient restoration of Roman power in the west, and the eventual conversion of the Eastern Empire into a Greek institution.

### A. The reign of Justinian (527-565).

#### a. The assertion of imperial authority.

The subdual of sedition at Constantinople.

Overthrow and dispersion of the Vandals and the Ostrogoths.

b. Codification of the Roman law and jurisprudence: the "Corpus Juris Civilis."

B. Appearance of the Byzantine Empire.

a. The question of territorial integrity, and the growth of isolation from western Europe.

The struggle of Heraclius (610-641) with the Persian empire of the Sassanides.

The successive encroachments of Slavs and Bulgarians.

The absorption in internal affairs, and the tendency toward concentration in the capital.

b. Position as the eastern bulwark of Christendom: the maintenance of commerce, and the preservation of Greek and Roman culture.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 43-53, 221, 261-4. *ATLAS: L.*, 22, 27-8, 30. REFERENCE: *Church*, ch. 6; *Sheppard*, 395-405; *Lavisse*, 13-15, 33-7; *Wilson*, 157-8.

### III. THE ARABIAN DOMINION.

1. The diffusion of Mohammedanism.

A. Characteristics of the Arabs.

a. The alternation of zeal and apathy, and the maintenance of the patriarchal system.

b. Intellectual activity, and the mixture of religious ideas.

B. The advent of Mohammed (571-632).

a. The Koran and the tenets of Islam: the principle of fatalism.

b. The work of proselytism in Arabia: the Hegira (622).

C. Conquests of the Arabs (632-732).

a. The termination of Græco-Roman rule in the Orient and Africa, and the overthrow of the Persians.

b. Subjugation of the Visigoths in Spain (711).

c. The stemming of conquest: the battle of Tours (732), and the revolt of the Berbers.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 71-84. *ATLAS: L.*, 27. REFERENCE: *Sheppard*, 475-80, 548-61, 567-95; *Burke*, I, 112-32; *Andrews*, 217-29.

**2. The disruption of Islam (756-1058), and the communication of its culture to Christendom.**

**A. The rival califates and creeds.**

**a. Establishment of the califate, and its limitation to spiritual headship.**

The regulation of succession: displacement of the Ommiads by the Abbasids—Oriental exaltation of the office by the califs at Bagdad—the reign of Harun-al-Rashid (786-809).

Revolt of the Seljuk Turks (1058): creation of the emirates and sultanates.

**b. The erection of independent califates: the Ommiads at Cordova, and the Fatimites at Cairo.**

**c. The religious schism: the Sunnites and Shiah.**

**B. Adaptive and originative faculties of the Arabs: their influence upon arts and sciences, manufactures and commerce, literature and philosophy.**

TEXT: *M. A.*, 84-104, 264. ATLAS: *L.*, 27-8, 30. REFERENCE: *Sheppard*, 595-614; *Andrews*, 229-33; *Cunningham*, 114-23; *Lane*.

**IV. THE GERMAN REVIVAL OF THE EMPIRE  
IN THE WEST.**

**1. Union of the Franks and the Papacy.**

**A. The Merovingian kingdom, and the rise of the Carolingians.**

**a. Introduction of the principles and practices of Roman government.**

The central administration: the household officials, and their political duties—position of the mayor of the palace—decline of the popular assemblies—the employment of taxation.

The local administration: the powers of the count and the duke—the “mall.”

**b. The alteration in social conditions.**

Fusion with the Gallo-Romans: the divisions of Neustria and Austrasia.

Appearance of a landed aristocracy: the lay and clerical magnates—situation of the freemen—the growth of serfdom.

**c. The decline of royal authority under the “sluggard” kings: the turbulence of the magnates, and its repression by the Carolingian mayors of the palace—**

the battle of Testry (687)—anomalous position of the Carolingians.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 54-61, 64-70, 105-8. ATLAS: *L.*, 23, 27. REFERENCE: *Church*, 71-88; *Duruy*, 43-69; *Sheppard*, 456-75, 481-4; *Lewis*, 61-71; *Andrews*, 126-9; *Lavissee*, 17-21; *Wilson*, 170-1, 247-9; *Cunningham*, 32-5.

**B. Formation of the ecclesiastical monarchy at Rome.**

**a. Origin and development of the Papacy.**

The political and religious traditions of Rome: the Petrine theory.

The paternal element, and the necessity for single headship.

The orthodoxy, opportune circumstances, and personal talent of the Roman bishops: the pontificate of Gregory I. (590-604).

**b. Division of the Church into Greek and Roman branches (726-1054).**

The growth of divergence in doctrine and practice.

The outbreak of iconoclasm, and the rejection of Byzantine authority: primacy of the bishop of Rome in the west.

TEXT: *F.*, 191; *M. A.*, 113-18, 262. ATLAS: *L.*, 22. REFERENCE: *Sheppard*, 320-6, 753-63; *Adams*, 29-34; *Andrews*, 90-3, 129-31; *Carr*, ch. 24; *Fisher*, 57-8, 105-8, 157-8, 176-7; *Cunningham*, 30-2.

**C. The process of combination.**

**a. Religious: the papal missions, and the reform of the Frankish clergy—their subjection to the Roman See (723-755).**

**b. Political: the Carolingian kingship, and the papal temporalities (741-757).**

Relations of the Lombards and the bishop of Rome.

The precedent for foreign intervention: the papal appeal to the Franks.

Accession of Pippin to the kingship, and origination of the States of the Church: donation of the exarchate of Ravenna.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 116-21. ATLAS: *L.*, 27-8. REFERENCE: *Sheppard*, 326-38, 484-95; *Duruy*, 69-73; *Lewis*, 73-8; *Fisher*, 149-52; *Andrews*, 132-3, 135-6.

2. Fusion of the Frankish state and the Roman Church: establishment of the Carolingian Empire.

A. The territorial basis: conquests of Charlemagne (768–814).

a. The practical union of the Germanic peoples on the continent: incorporation of the Lombards (774)—subjugation and conversion of the Saxons.

b. The expeditions against the Avars and the Arabs.

B. The political basis: the coronation of Charlemagne as emperor of the Romans (800).

a. The coalescence of the German with the Roman and the Christian.

b. The outward expression of unified Christendom.

C. The secular and ecclesiastical administration of Charlemagne.

a. Imperial position in the west: relations with the Byzantine emperor.

b. The central government.

The court and its officials: the palatines and ministerials.

The assemblies of magnates and freemen: the "capitularies"

c. The local government: the countships and the margravates—the lay and clerical supervision of the "missi dominici."

d. Social and economic conditions.

The literary revival, and the encouragement of education.

The drift toward feudalism, and its partial check by the stimulation of industry and commerce.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 122–37, 152, 222–3. ATLAS: *L.*, 28. REFERENCE: *Sheppard*, 338–46, 496–527; *Church*, ch. 7; *Duruy*, 73–85; *Lewis*, 82–100; *Adams*, 55–66; *Andrews*, 137–44; *Lavissee*, 21–9; *Wilson*, 181–3; *Cunningham*, 40–54.

### Mediæval History.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Dominance of the Roman Church: the pervading influence of religious conceptions and impulses—the ideas of imperial and ecclesiastical universality, and the conflict of their representative institutions—exaltation of the Papacy—the contest of Christendom with Islam.—Dominance of feudalism: the ascendancy of local over general interests—the absence of popular liberty.

TEXT: *M. A.*, ix–xi (preface). REFERENCE: *Lavissee*, 30–3.

## I. RISE OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

### 1. Dissolution of the Carolingian Empire, and appearance of the political outlines of western Europe

#### A. The process of disruption (814-887). .

##### a. Fall of the Carolingians.

Personal incapacity, and the influence of the magnates: the practice of partition.

The beginnings of France, Germany, and Italy: the treaty of Verdun (843).

The formation of elective kingdoms, and the lapse of the imperial office.

Transference of the kingship in France to the Capetians (987).

##### b. The renewal of invasion.

The raids of Northmen, Arabs, and Hungarians.

Diffusion and adaptability of the Northmen: erection of the duchy of Normandy, and the kingdom of Sicily.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 137-50, 153-9, 164-80, 187-9, 220, 236. ATLAS: *L.*, 28, 32. REFERENCE: *Church*, chs. 8, 10; *Duruy*, 86-110; *Lewis*, 100-16; *Johnson*, 3-19, 21-81; *Adams*, 67-71; *Andrews*, 144-5; *Lavisse*, 37-8; *George*, chs. 11, 13, 16.

#### B. The formation of England.

##### a. The reign of Alfred (871-901), and the dominion of the Danes (1016-1042).

Social and political organization of the Anglo-Saxons.—The classes of nobility, freemen, and slaves—The central government: the king and the "witenagemot"—The local government: the shires, hundreds, and townships—the "folk-moot" and the "hundred-moot"—functions of the sheriff, the bishop and the ealdorman—the county court, and the system of township representation.

The partition of Alfred with the Danes (874), and his prosecution of judicial, economic, and educational reforms.

The establishment of Danish power: the rule of Canute (1016-1035)—creation of the great earldoms.

##### b. The Norman conquest: the reign of William I (1066-1087).



The battle of Hastings, and the consolidation of monarchy: the Salisbury oath—the Domesday survey—the counties palatine—the attitude of ecclesiastical independence.

The end of English isolation: the stimulus of race and language.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 159–64, 180–6. ATLAS: *L.*, 29, 31. REFERENCE: *Church*, ch. 9; *Green*, 14–16, 44–87; *Johnson*, 19–21, 81–91, 109–81; *Wilson*, 364–9, 402, 404–5; *George*, ch. 10.

### C. The institution of feudalism.

#### a. Evolution of the fief and the benefice.

Origin and tests.—The Roman element: the “beneficium”—The ecclesiastical element: the “precarium”—The German element: the “Gefolge.”

The union of land tenure and public authority.—The theory of land holding, and the feebleness of the central government: the nominal kingship, and the actual power of the lay and clerical magnates—the usurpation of lands and offices.—The practice of commendation, and the survival of the allod—The legal recognition of hereditary office: the capitulary of Kiersy (877)—The permanence of ecclesiastical tenure: The usage of mortmain—Fitness to agricultural conditions, and lack of uniformity.

#### b. The social and economic relations.

The hierarchical gradation of ranks: suzerainty and subinfeudation—the grant of franchises—the practices of investiture, homage, and vassalage—serfdom and the servile tenures: the “domain,” the “corvée,” and the banalities.

The reciprocal rights and obligations: fealty, military service, and the “aids”—the conditional disposal of tenure—protection and justice.

#### c. The political aspect: nullity of the state—the enjoyment of immunity, and the exercise of regalian powers—the manorial courts.

#### d. Tendencies and effects.

The prevalence of private warfare and public insecurity: the feudal castle and its associations.

Origin of the grades and titles of nobility.

The connection of feudal practices with religious ideas: the rise of chivalry—the spirit of romance and adventure.

The traits of refinement: the inculcation of manliness and personal honor—the sentiments of loyalty and gallantry—the elevation of womanhood—the regulation of rights and duties by mutual agreement.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 62-3, 151-3, 200-17, 230-2, 325. REFERENCE: *Adams*, 71-7; *Andrews*, 175-201; *Wilson*, 171-8; *Duruy*, 111-17; *Johnson*, 91-103.

## 2. Establishment of the "Roman Empire of the German Nation."

### A. Reconstruction of the German kingdom.

a. The ducal headship of Henry I (919-936), and the revival of the margravates.

b. The rule of Otto I (936-973): utility of the tradition of Charlemagne.

Political: the combination of personal, feudal, and ecclesiastical elements in the royal accession—engrossment of the duchies, and alliance with the clergy—power of the counts palatine.

Territorial: defeat of the Hungarians—subjugation and conversion of the Slavs.

### B. The imperial union under the headship of a German king.

a. The confusion in Italy, and the call of the pope.

b. The coronation of Otto I (962), and the postponement of national unity in Germany and Italy.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 189-96, 217-20. ATLAS: *L.*, 30. REFERENCE: *Lewis*, 116-38; *Hunt*, 16-28; *Lavissee*, 38-43; *Andrews*, 144-7.

### C. Predominance of the Empire, and regeneration of the Papacy: the reign of Henry III (1039-56).

a. The assurance of control in Germany: restoration of the duchies.

b. The intervention in Italy.

The factions at Rome, and their manipulation of the Papacy.

The synod of Sutri (1046), and the system of imperial appointment to the papal office.

c. The question of ecclesiastical discipline and papal independence: the work of Hildebrand.

The prevalent abuses, and the operation of the Cluniac movement.

Creation of the electoral college of cardinals (1059).

Attachment of the Normans to papal interests.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 196-9, 235-9. ATLAS: *L.*, 30. REFERENCE: *Lewis*, 138-61; *Stephens*, Hildebrand, chs. 1-5.

## II. THE SECULAR AND SPIRITUAL EMBODIMENTS OF CHRISTENDOM, AND THEIR STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY.

### 1. Theoretical and practical character of the Empire and the Papacy.

A. The ideals: the reproduction on earth of the celestial state.

a. The imperial claim to universality: the potency of Roman and Carolingian traditions.

b. The papal claim to universality: apostolic succession from St. Peter, and divine vicarship of the Holy See—the utility of fictions: the “Donation of Constantine,” and the “False Decretals.”

B. The actual powers and institutions.

a. Absurdity of the pretenses to universal dominion.

The imperial position: the revival of an effete institution—feudal headship, and the necessity for dependence upon personal ability and resources—the lack of patriotic allegiance.

The papal position: human fallibility, and the conflict of capacities in the bishop of Rome.

b. Constitution of the mediæval Empire.

The system of election: choice of the king of the Romans—evolution of the college of electors—papal coronation of the emperor.

The government: the imperial authority, and its feudal limitations: the great offices of the household, and their assignment to the electors—formation of the imperial Diet.

Social conditions: the multifarious titles of nobility and subdivisions of domain—the princes of the empire—prominence of the Rhenish archbishops and the count palatine of the Rhine—the middle and lower classes:

origin of the "free cities" and the imperial knights—the edict of Conrad II (1037).

TEXT: *M. A.*, 198-9, 237, 245-6. ATLAS: *L.*, 42. REFERENCE: *Adams*, 16-24, 35-6, 77-81, 92-5; *Andrews*, 147-56; *Lewis*, 216-19, 224-5.

c. The government and influence of the Roman Church.

Central: the pope and the curia—the consistory, and the administrative functions of the cardinals—the pontifical chancery and courts—The papal revenues: the Patrimony and "Peter's Pence"—The process of legislation: the ecumenical councils—The enforcement of papal commands over clergy and laity: the power of arbitrament—the utility of legates—the employment of excommunication and interdict—the deposition of rulers, and the absolution of their subjects from allegiance—Composition of the canon law.

Local: the secular and regular clergy—the episcopal hierarchy—the canons and the chapter—the parish priesthood—the synods—the monastic institutions and revivals.

Relation of the ecclesiastical power to the laity—Religious: the sacramental system—the practice of confession and indulgence—the prevalence of credulity and superstition—Intellectual: the clerical monopoly of learning—the episcopal and monastic schools—the utility of scholasticism—repression of speculative thought, and aversion to ancient culture: the cases of Abelard and Roger Bacon—Judicial, social, and economic: the scope of jurisdiction—efforts at the enforcement of justice and public order: the "benefit of clergy," and the right of sanctuary—the "peace of God," and the "truce of God"—the condemnation of interest.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 223-8, 237, 325-6, 328-32, 347-8, 372-4, 506-9. REFERENCE: *Andrews*, 254, 258-61; *Fisher*, 175-81, 201-4, 208-39; *Duruy*, 117-21; *Green*, 137-41, 150-2; *Cunningham*, 66-7, 84-7.

2. The assertion of papal theocracy: pontificate of Gregory VII (1073-1086).

A. Condition of the Church, and the question of investiture.

a. The problem of reform in discipline and administration.

b. The political, economic, and ecclesiastical aspects of simony: bestowment of the symbols of office.

B. The contest with Henry IV (1056-1106).

a. The decree against lay investiture, and the interference in Germany: exercise of the power of deposition and absolution from allegiance.

b. Humiliation of the emperor: the meeting at Canossa (1077).

C. The eventual compromise: the concordat of Worms (1122).

TEXT: *M. A.*, 239-44. *ATLAS: L.*, 33. REFERENCE: *Adams*, 81-7; *Andrews*, 156-65; *Stephens*, Hildebrand, chs. 6-17; *Fisher*, 182-7; *Hunt*, 30-5; *Lewis*, 161-77.

3. The question of dominion in Italy: rule of the Hohenstaufen.

A. The effort of Frederick Barbarossa (1152-1190) to revive imperial authority.

a. The conflict of institutions and parties.

The alliance of the Roman pope and the Roman people against the Roman emperor.

Rise of the Guelfs and the Ghibellines.

b. The assertion of control over the cities and the Papacy.

The resort to Roman legal principles: the Roncaglian decrees, and the imposition of the podestas.

The contest with Alexander III and the Lombard league.

c. The frustration of power: the battle of Legnano (1176)—abolition of the imperial confirmation of papal elections—the treaty of Constance (1183).

d. The acquisition of Sicily and lower Italy: the Norman marriage.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 245-53. *ATLAS: L.*, 33. REFERENCE: *Andrews*, 165-8; *Balzani*, chs. 1-7; *Hunt*, 36-43; *Lewis*, 177-200.

B. Zenith of the papacy: the pontificate of Innocent III (1198-1216).

a. The series of interventions, and the fourth council of the Lateran (1215).

b. Formation of the mendicant orders, and the outbreak of warfare against heresy.

Respective missions of the Franciscans and the Dominicans: their efficiency as papal agents.

Extermination of the Albigenses (1208), and establishment of the Inquisition (1229).

C. The issue of the conflict: collapse of the Empire.

a. The career of Frederick II (1212-1250).

Modern characteristics and methods: the repression of feudalism, and the maintenance of royal power, in Sicily—the exercise of ascendancy over the German magnates.

Renewal of the contest with the Papacy: the battle of Cortenuova (1237), and the acquisition of imperial mastership in Italy.

b. Deliverance and enfeeblement of the Papacy: the advent of Charles of Anjou, and the extinction of the Hohenstaufen (1268).

c. The severance and disintegration of Germany and Italy.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 253-9, 288-9, 292-5, 443-6, 506-7. ATLAS: *L.*, 35. REFERENCE: *Andrews*, 169-73, 245-7; *Balzani*, chs. 8-16; *Fisher*, 192-200, 204-6; *Hunt*, 43-4, 47-58; *Lewis*, 200-11.

### III. THE WARFARE OF CHRISTENDOM AGAINST ISLAM: THE CRUSADES (1095-1270).

1. The outburst of popular enthusiasm and religious devotion: the first Crusade (1095-1099).

A. General character and purpose of the Crusades.

a. The outgrowth of pilgrimages, and the culmination of the martial and religious spirit.

b. The mixture of pious and worldly motives.

The attraction of Palestine and the Orient: the escape from localism.

The political and economic incentives: practical continuity of the movement.

c. Connection with the issue between the Empire and the Papacy.

B. Foundation of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem (1099-1187).

a. The plight of the Byzantine empire, and the Turkish oppression of Christian pilgrims: the exhortations of Urban II at the council of Clermont.

- b. The transplantation of feudalism, and the formation of the military-monastic orders: the Hospitallers, the Templars, and the Teutonic knights.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 264-72. ATLAS: *L.*, 33. REFERENCE: *Archer and Kingsford*, 1-196, 282-304, 349-66, 429-31, 445-7; *Andrews*, 233-40, 251-2; *Cunningham*, 107-8.

2. The wane of religious ardor: the ascendancy of political and economic enterprise during the later Crusades.

A. The expeditions of monarchs and cities.

- a. The fall of Edessa, and the preaching of St. Bernard: the second Crusade.

- b. The advent of Saladin, and the capture of Jerusalem (1187): the third Crusade.

The change of route from land to sea.

The altered relations of Christians and Mohammedans.

- c. Commercial activity of the Italian cities, and foundation of the Latin empire of Romania: the fourth Crusade.

- d. The admission to Jerusalem by treaty: the negotiations of Frederick II.

- e. The Mongol inundation, and the overthrow of the califate at Bagdad: formation of the khanates.

- f. The campaigns against Egypt, and the loss of the Holy Land (1291).

B. Epochal significance of the Crusades.

- a. The preservation of Constantinople, and the outposts of Christendom in the Mediterranean.

- b. The influence upon phases of the transition to modern times.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 273-88. ATLAS: *L.*, 33, 36-7. REFERENCE: *Archer and Kingsford*, 197-281, 305-48, 367-426, 447-51; *Adams*, 89-92; *Andrews*, 240-5, 248-50; *Cunningham*, 124-7.

### The Transition from Mediæval to Modern History.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Growth of the secular spirit—The wane of feudalism, and of universality in Empire and Church: the rise of national individuality embodied in the kingship, and the appearance of a state-system—the introduction of representative institutions and regularity in government—The development of reaction against papal supremacy: the limitation of ecclesiastical

power, and the beginnings of schism—The emergence from local narrowness, and the rise of individual self-assertion: the inauguration of oceanic commerce—the stimulation of intellectuality.

TEXT: *M. A.*, xi-xv (preface), 505-6; *M. T.*, v-vi (preface), 1-3; *F.*, 311, 363. REFERENCE: *Lavissee*, 76-8; *Seebohm*, 1-7; *Cunningham*, 9-12, 157-61.

## I. POLITICAL.

### 1. The revival of monarchy.

#### A. Application of Roman law and principles of government.

- a. The demand for public security, and the conflict of systematic legal procedure with local custom and prejudice.
- b. Activity of the legists: the extension of royal jurisdiction.

#### B. The overthrow of feudalism.

##### a. Interconnection of the social elements.

Favor of the clergy and support of the commons.

The respective combinations of the crown with the clergy, nobility, and people in the constitutional development of England, France, and Spain.

##### b. The centralization of government.

Utility of the feudal and popular conceptions of the crown.

Creation of a system of public taxation.

##### c. The change in the mode of warfare.

The introduction of gunpowder.

The employment of mercenaries: beginnings of the standing army—the substitution of infantry for cavalry.

##### d. The exercise of statecraft.

The theories of Machiavelli, and their adoption.

The introduction of diplomacy and the doctrine of the balance of power.

TEXT: *M. A.*, xi (preface), 316-17, 341-2, 357, 440-2, 534; *M. T.*, 7-9, 75, 116-17, 142-3. REFERENCE: *Archer and Kingsford*, 426-9; *Adams*, 112-24; *Andrews*, 201-3, 208-9, 253-4; *Wilson*, 184-95; *Seebohm*, 15-16, 19, 73-4; *Duruy*, 166-8, 240-1, 243; *Moberly*, 1-13; *Cunningham*, 87-9, 151-4, 171-5.



## 2. Growth of the English constitution.

### A. The Norman government and social structure.

- a. The central administration: the kingship and its prerogatives—the justiciar and the chancellor—the Great Council and the “Curia Regis.”
- b. The local administration: the sheriff and the coroner—the county court—the towns.
- c. The social organization: feudal dependence on the crown—the nobility and clergy—the commoners: freemen and villeins—fusion of the Normans and the Saxons into the English people.

### B. The rise of Parliament during the rule of the Plantagenets (1154–1399).

- a. The judicial and military reforms of Henry II (1154–1189).

The effort to limit ecclesiastical jurisdiction: the Constitutions of Clarendon, and the dispute with Becket.

Beginnings of the jury and circuit court system: the Assize of Clarendon.

The imposition of scutage, and the Assize of Arms.

- b. Revolt against the arbitrary taxation of the crown, and assertion of the elementary principles of civil freedom: the extortion of Magna Charta (1215).
- c. The founding of popular representation in government: expansion of the Great Council into the Parliament—the Provisions of Oxford, and the consultation of knights of the shire and burgesses: origin of the House of Commons (1265).

TEXT: *M. A.*, 220–1, 343, 345–51, 356–7, 385–8; *M. T.*, 34–5; *F.*, 293. ATLAS: *L.*, 32, 34. REFERENCE: *Green*, 87–132, 141–7, 152–60; *Johnson*, 222–37; *Stubbs*, 1–201; *Andrews*, 199–201; *Wilson*, 367–73, 388, 396, 404–5.

- d. The reign of Edward I (1272–1307): legislation and conquests.

The regulation of feudalism by statute, and the reorganization of the “Curia Regis.”

The subdual of Scotland, and the annexation of Wales.

Summons of the Model Parliament (1295), and acknowledgment of the control of the legislative body over taxation.

e. The division of Parliament into the House of Lords and the House of Commons: the gentry as the bond of connection.

f. The assertion of specific rights of Parliament.

Financial appropriation for definite objects, and origination of measures for the purpose in the House of Commons.

The impeachment of officials, and the superiority of statutes to royal ordinances.

The determination of succession to the crown.

Legislative immunity, and the qualification of members.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 388-91, 413-17, 433-7. ATLAS: *L.*, 34-5. REFERENCE: *Green*, 163-93, 201-22, 231-5, 260-7; *Stubbs*, 202-76; *Warburton*, 229-33; *Gairdner*, 25-37, 43-59, 64-5; *Seebohm*, 46-8; *Lavis*, 71-5; *Wilson*, 371-4, 388-90.

### 3. Construction of the French kingdom.

A. The extension of power and domain.

a. Under Louis VI (1108-1137): the repression of turbulence, and the alliance with the towns.

b. Under Philip II (1180-1223).

The abolition of royal homage for fiefs.

The English territorial barrier, and the beginnings of its overthrow: the seizure of Normandy and the battle of Bouvines (1214).

Government: the "hotel-du-roi," and the great offices of the crown—the bailiffs and seneschals—royal justice and supervision: the "asseurement," and the "quarantaine."

TEXT: *M. A.*, 216-17, 342-7, 351-6, 358-9. ATLAS: *L.*, 32, 34. REFERENCE: *Duruy*, 139-42, 144, 146-58; *Lavis*, 58-60; *Andrews*, 204-6; *Wilson*, 183-4, 206-7, 198-200, 209.

c. Under Louis IX (1226-1270).

Establishment of the hereditary kingship, and exaltation of the royal prestige: the emanation of public powers from the crown.

Regularity of administration: the royal council—origin of the Parlement of Paris—the "enqueteurs"—subjection of the communes, and circulation of the royal coinage—the assignment of appanages.

B. Representation of the middle class in government: the reign of Philip IV (1285-1314).

Foundation of the Estates General (1302): its contrast to the English Parliament—the “pays d'états.”

The enhancement of financial ascendancy: suppression of the Templars.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 325, 360-71, 377, 380-3. *F.*, 299. *ATLAS: L.*, 34-5. REFERENCE: *Duruy*, 159-65, 175-82; *Lavissee*, 60-3; *Andrews* 206-12; *Wilson*, 205-11; *Cunningham*, 82-4.

#### 4. The elevation of monarchy in France and England.

A. The beginnings of national rivalry: the Hundred Years' War (1338-1453).

a. Accession of the House of Valois (1328).

The political and economic motives of the English crown.

The Salic law and its mode of interpretation.

b. The English invasion under Edward III (1327-1377): the battles of Crecy (1346) and Poitiers (1356)—agitation of the Estates General—the peace of Bretigny (1360).

TEXT: *M. A.*, 383-4, 392-410. *ATLAS: L.*, 35-6, 39. REFERENCE: *Duruy*, 183-211; *Warburton*, 16-18, 32-42, 52-81, 98-130, 149-86; *Green*, 222-31; *Lavissee*, 63-5.

c. The advent of English power.

The distraction of France: the prevalence of unrest and insurrection—struggle of the Burgundians and the Armagnacs.

The revival of war: the battle of Agincourt (1414), and the treaty of Troyes (1420).

d. Expulsion of the English: the mission of Jeanne Darc, and the reconciliation of the Burgundians with the French crown: the treaty of Arras (1435).

TEXT: *M. A.*, 417-32, 437-41. *ATLAS: L.*, 36, 38. REFERENCE: *Duruy*, 212-50; *Warburton*, 187-97, 207-24; *Gairdner*, 92-113, 123-34, 137-8, 145-7, 154-5. *Green*, 267-81; *Cunningham*, 154-6.

B. The rebuilding of monarchy in France: the statecraft of Louis XI (1461-1483).

a. The feudal revival under Charles the Rash of Burgundy.

The League of the Public Weal, and the interview at Péronne.

The proposed erection of a middle kingdom, and the overthrow of the great feudal houses: triumph of the crown.

The completion of territorial unity: acquisition of the duchies of Burgundy and Brittany.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 3, 9-26. ATLAS: *L.*, 40-1. REFERENCE: *Duruy*, 251-82; *Andrews*, 212-14; *Lavissee*, 65-9; *Seebohm*, 40-4, 46; *Cunningham*, 156-7.

C. The restoration of royal ascendancy in England: advent of the Tudors.

a. Domination of the feudal baronage, and its destruction: struggle of the Lancastrians and the Yorkists—the Wars of the Roses, and the battle of Bosworth Field (1485).

b. The concentration of royal power, and the eclipse of Parliament, under Henry VII (1485-1509).

The Court of Star Chamber, and the utility of “benevolences.”

Politic marriage alliances, and the beginnings of English maritime prominence.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 27-38. ATLAS: *L.*, 38. REFERENCE: *Gairdner*, 134-8, 140-229; *Moberly*, 13-49, 52-77; *Green*, 281-303; *Seebohm*, 50-5.

5. Rise of the Spanish monarchy.

A. The process of recovery from the Moors, and the appearance of Castile and Aragon.

a. Formation of the Christian states, and dismemberment of the califate (756-1035).

b. The Moslem revival (1086-1212): invasion of the Almoravides and Almohades—the prevalence of warfare.

c. The confinement of Moorish occupation to Granada: the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa (1212).

TEXT: *M. A.*, 220, 295-304. ATLAS: *L.*, 28, 30, 33, 39. REFERENCE: *Burke*, I, 133-240; *Lavissee*, 67-71; *Andrews*, 246-8; *George*, ch. 12.

**B. Limitation of the crown in Castile and Aragon.**

*a.* Power of the lay and clerical aristocracy: the "Privilege of Union."

*b.* Prominence of the middle classes.

The "fueros," and the representation of the towns in the Cortes.

The system of confederation: the Holy Brotherhood.

*c.* The legal and judicial counterpoise: the "Siete Partidas," and the powers of the justiciar.

**TEXT:** *M. A.*, 476-81; *M. T.*, 3, 39-41. **ATLAS:** *L.*, 39.  
**REFERENCE:** *Burke*, I, 240-99, 303-7, 309-76, 379-88; II, 1-25, 294-301.

**C. The assertion of royal authority: the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella (1479-1516).**

*a.* Territorial unity and expansion.

The junction of Aragon and Castile.

The end of Moorish occupation: the conquest of Granada (1492).

The acquisition of America and the Indies.

*b.* Political and religious unity: operation of the Holy Office, and the beginnings of despotism.

The centralization of power: subordination of the nobility and clergy—the royal councils, and the employment of the middle class in administration—imposition of the *corregidores*, and restriction of the Cortes—grossment of the military orders.

The economic errors of intolerance: expulsion of the Jews, and oppression of the Moors.

**TEXT:** *M. T.*, 41-50. **ATLAS:** *L.*, 39, 43. **REFERENCE:** *Burke*, II, 25-131, 165-89, 202-69, 277-87, 318-27, 351-2; *Hume*, 1-30; *Seebohm*, 34-40.

**6. Transformation of the Holy Roman Empire: its establishment as a confederation of German principalities and cities surmounted by an imperial fiction.**

**A. Foundation of the electoral college.**

*a.* Exclusion of the Papacy from imperial elections: the Declaration of Rhens (1338).

b. Preëminence of the seven electors: the Golden Bull (1356), and the Electoral Union (1502).

B. Rise of the House of Hapsburg: its acquisition and retention of the imperial title.

a. The Great Interregnum (1254-1273), and the election of Rudolph of Hapsburg (1273-1291).

The usurpation of imperial rights and domain.

The leagues of lords and cities against disorder and violence.

b. The advance to power.

The territorial nucleus: seizure of Austria.

Revolt of the Swiss cantons: the origin of Switzerland.

The beginnings of a permanent tenure of the imperial office (1438).

Eventual inclusion of Hungary and Bohemia in the Hapsburg dominion (1308-1526).

TEXT: *M. A.*, 460-74; *M. T.*, 6, 51-3, 55. ATLAS: *L.*, 35, 39, 41-3.  
REFERENCE: *Lewis*, 229-77, 279-80, 283-98; *Wilson*, 249-51, 300-1, 333-5; *Lavisse*, 45-57, 101-2, 118-19; *George*, chs. 14, 15, 18.

C. Organization of the Empire.

a. Government and social conditions.

Functions of the emperor and the Diet: the imperial position and authority—the admission of cities to representation in the Diet—operation of the three colleges—political strength and social station as the tests of legislation and its enforcement.

Social diversity: the multiplication of ranks among the principalities—prominence of the “free cities”—anomalous situation of the imperial knights—condition of the peasantry.

b. Reconstruction of the imperial administration (1495).

The prohibition of private warfare, and the institution of “circles.”

Establishment of the “Imperial Chamber,” and the “Aulic Council.”

TEXT: *M. A.*, 463, 474-5; *M. T.*, 53-5. ATLAS: *L.*, 39, 42.  
REFERENCE: *Lewis*, 298-310, 317-25, 330-43; *Seebohm*, 27-33; *Gardiner*, *The Thirty Years' War*, 1-7; *Andrews*, 290-1.

## 7. Disintegration of Italy: the antecedents of foreign supremacy.

### A. The political and social situation.

- a. The rise of tyrannies and family politics: "the age of the despots"—prowess of the military and political adventurers.
- b. Social instability: the prevalence of conflict and corruption.
- c. The leadership in artistic and literary culture.

### B. The foundation of French and Spanish control.

- a. The Angevins in lower Italy (1263-1435), and their expulsion from Sicily: advent of the House of Aragon.
- b. Erection of the Aragonese kingdom of the Two Sicilies (1435).

TEXT: *M. A.*, xiii (preface), 443, 445-8, 453, 456-9; *M. T.*, 56, 66; *F.*, 337. ATLAS: *L.*, 39. REFERENCE: *Hunt*, 44-5, 58-60, 70-7, 89-90; *Symonds*, 27-36; *Lavissee*, 43-4; *Burke*, I, 299-303, 307-9, 376-9.

### C. The typical city republics and principalities.

- a. Rome: the brief revival of republican institutions under Rienzi (1347-1354).
- b. Venice: maritime prominence, and the rigid government of the commercial aristocracy.  
The doge, the signory, and the senate.  
The Great Council and its concentration in the Council of Ten: the three inquisitors of state.
- c. Florence: industrial agitation, and the democratic rule of the Medici.  
Contests of the Major and Minor Arts.  
Rise of the Medici family to influence: the talents of Lorenzo the Magnificent (1478-1492).
- d. Milan: power of the Viscontis.  
Formation of the duchy under Gian Galeazzo (1395).  
Advent and administration of the Visconti-Sforzas.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 448-57; *M. T.*, 4, 56-64; *F.*, 376. ATLAS: *L.*, 39, 43-4. REFERENCE: *Hunt*, 60-6, 77-89, 91-102, 105-10, 112-13; *Symonds*, 36-51.

**8. The appearance of minor kingdoms.**

A. Scandinavian: Denmark, Norway and Sweden—the union of Calmar (1397).

B. Slavonic and Magyar.

a. The formation of Bohemia and Hungary.

b. The prominence of Poland, and the origin of its peculiar constitution.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 221, 482–92; *M. T.*, 6–7. ATLAS: *L.*, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39.

**9. The establishment of Turkey, and the antecedents of the Eastern Question.**

A. Advent of the Ottoman Turks, and extinction of the Byzantine Empire.

a. The spread of conquest and the relief of Christendom: Timur and the Mongol deluge—the battle of Angora (1402).

b. The revival of Ottoman power under Mohammed II: the fall of Constantinople (1453).

B. Social and political organization.

a. The conglomeration of peoples: the treatment of Christian subjects.

b. Political and religious despotism of the sultan.

The military system: the spahees and the janizaries.

Government: the “Sublime Porte,” the vizier and the Divan—the pashas.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 492–503; *M. T.*, 6–7, 67–74. ATLAS: *L.*, 36–7, 44.

**II. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC.**

**1. The rise of cities, and the decline of feudalism.**

A. The municipal centres.

a. Origin.

The survival of Roman settlements.

The formation and decline of communes.

Foundation of the city proper, and its freedom from feudalism: the acquisition of charters.

b. Institutions.

The forms of government: the consuls—the mayor, aldermen, and councils—the assembly of the townsmen.



Social conditions: the evolution of the Third Estate, and the conversion of serfs into wage-earners—the mercantile and professional classes—the artisans, and the “citizens of the palisade”—power of the merchant and craft guilds: their regulation of political and industrial concerns—the “Black Death,” and the outbreak of peasant insurrections—the advancement of personal wealth, and the broadening of ideas—influence of the municipal aristocracy.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 248-9, 305-16, 323-5, 335-6, 370-1, 382-3, 402-4, 411-13, 417-19, 463-4, 505; *M. T.*, 134-5. REFERENCE: *Adams*, 110-12; *Andrews*, 201-3, 252-5; *Wilson*, 178-9, 200-5; *Cunningham*, 54-66, 89-106, 132-51; *Archer and Kingsford*, 433-6; *Seebohm*, 19-21, 43-50; *Duruy*, 135-9, 166-7, 169-70; *Warburton*, 134-45; *Gairdner*, 12-19; *Green*, 93-201, 244-60; *Lewis*, 224-7, 320-5; *Symonds*, 18-27.

## B. The revival of trade and industry.

- a. The commercial and manufacturing centres: prosperity of the Italian and Flemish cities—ascendency of the Hanseatic League.
- b. The increase in the amount and circulation of money: the intervention of capital, and the enhancement of the price of labor—the markets and fairs—the beginnings of a system of banking and insurance—the exploitation of mines.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 318-22, 325-6, 382-3, 458-9; *M. T.*, 118-19, 134-7. REFERENCE: *Archer and Kingsford*, 436-40; *Adams*, 106-12; *Seebohm*, 17-18; *Lewis*, 227-9, 325-9; *Hunt*, 28-30; *Cunningham*, 70-82, 93-5, 107-14, 126-9, 162-70, 175-82.

## 2. The advent of the New World.

- A. Shift of the centres of commerce to the Atlantic seaboard.
  - a. The mariner's compass, and the use of oceanic waterways.
  - b. The discovery of America (1492), and of an eastern passage to India (1521): the papal line of demarcation.
- B. The extension of traffic.
  - a. Circumnavigation of the globe, and spread of maritime enterprise.

- b. The beginnings of colonization: era of the Conquistadors.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 322-3, 481-2; *M. T.*, 36, 118-29, 134-5. ATLAS: *L.*, 58. REFERENCE: *Cunningham*, 129-32.

### III. INTELLECTUAL AND RELIGIOUS.

#### 1. The Renaissance.

A. The growth of secular thought and vernacular literatures.

B. Foundation and influence of the universities: eminence of the institution at Paris.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 225-6, 228-30, 232-3, 326-8, 332-5, 337-40, 517-31. REFERENCE: *Archer and Kingsford*, 440-5; *Adams*, 97-103; *Andrews*, 248-50; *Seebohm*, 12-14; *Green*, 132-7; *Brodrick*, chs. 1-7; *Duruy*, 170-3.

C. The rise of Humanism, and the cultivation of classical learning.

a. Origination in Italy: the influence of language, tradition, monuments, and social characteristics.

b. Exposition and extension.

The works of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio.

The spread of rationalism and semi-pagan tendencies: the spirit of criticism.

Appearance of the great masters and their schools of art: patronage of the princes.

Scientific investigation: the theories of Copernicus.

D. The invention of printing, and the diffusion of knowledge and ideas.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 531-4; *M. T.*, 138-59. REFERENCE: *Symonds*, 1-12, 121-275; *Adams*, 103-6; *Andrews*, 257-9, 261-83; *Hunt*, 66-70, 145-9; *Seebohm*, 66-9, 74-6; *Duruy*, 324-31; *Lewis*, 349-52; *Moberly*, 77-83, 85-91; *Green*, 303-10.

#### 2. Transformation of the Papacy, and growth of ecclesiastical sedition.

A. The decline of papal authority.

a. The collapse of theocracy, and the question as to the source of power in the Church.

The pretensions of Boniface VIII (1294-1303), and the period of subservience to the French

crown: the conflict over taxation of the clergy—institution of the jubilee, and issue of the bull, "Unam Sanctam"—the "Babylonian exile" at Avignon (1309-1377).

The Great Schism, and the conciliar movements (1378-1449): the rival "obediencies"—the councils of Constance and Basel.

b. The assertion of royal power over the clergy.

In England: the statutes of "mortmain" (1279), and "præmunire" (1393).

In France: the "liberties of the Gallican church"—the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges (1438), and its modification by concordat (1516).

TEXT: *M. A.*, 371-80, 440, 507-15; *M. T.*, 89-90. ATLAS: *L.*, 39-40, REFERENCE: *Fisher*, 240-64; *Poole*, chs. 1-3, 9-10, 12; *Adams*, 124-8; *Andrews*, 210-12, 251, 283-4.

B. Erection of the papal principate.

a. The assurance of authority over the States of the Church.

b. Involvement of the Papacy in Italian politics.

The growth of disregard for spiritual concerns.

The practice of nepotism, and the extension of family control: the pontificate of Alexander VI (1492-1503).

C. The rise of opposition to the doctrines, practices, and organization of the Church.

a. The increase of heretical views and societies.

b. The agitation of religious reformers.

The preaching of Wycliffe and the Lollards.

The teachings of Huss, and the rebellion of the Utraquists.

The efforts of Savonarola for moral purification.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 411-12, 473, 511-16; *M. T.*, 4, 64-6. ATLAS: *L.*, 39, 43. REFERENCE: *Fisher*, 264-8, 272-7; *Archer and Kingsford*, 429-33; *Symonds*, 52-76, 85-104, 276-7; *Poole*, chs. 4-8, 11, 13; *Hunt*, 102-3, 111-12, 132-4; *Adams*, 128-30; *Andrews*, 284-8; *Seebohm*, 21-4, 69-73; *Lewis*, 281-5, 343-9; *Green*, 235-44.

## Modern History.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—The secularization of politics, and the development of the state system: the contest of dynastic and

national policies—the partition and assignment of subject peoples—the chimera of universal monarchy and its counterpoise: the balance of power—rise of the law of nations—the interconnection of eastern and western Europe—the clash of economic interests, and the extension of the area of conflict: the process of colonization, and the inauguration of world politics—the royal conception of ideal rulership, and its practical application: rise of the struggle for the recognition of popular rights and individual liberty—The religious upheaval: the advent of toleration, and the complication of politics—Social refinement, and the luxuriance of literary and scientific talent.

TEXT: *M. T.*, v-x (preface); *F.*, 361-2, 451. REFERENCE: *Lavisse*, 79-86, 128-36; *Cunningham*, 12-14.

## I. THE POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION (1517-1648): THE RISE OF INTER- NATIONAL POLITICS.

### 1. The appearance of dynastic interests and rivalries: the conflict of Hapsburg and Valois.

#### A. The question of supremacy in Italy.

a. The expedition of Charles VIII (1494).

b. The leagues and counter-leagues: activity of Pope Julius II (1503-1513)—the battle of Marignano (1515).

TEXT: *M. A.*, 368 (note); *M. T.*, 66, 75-90. ATLAS: *L.*, 43. REFERENCE: *Duruy*, 283-94, 299-302; *Symonds*, 105-20; *Hunt*, 114-28, 130-2, 134-44, 149-52; *Burke*, II, 132-64, 190-201, 270-6.

#### B. The predominance of Spain.

a. The imperial policy of Charles V (1519-1556).

The contest with Francis I (1515-1547): the imperial election—the complication of projects, alliances, and treaties—the career of Solyman (1520-1566), and the origination of French influence in the Levant.

The progress of France toward the Rhine: seizure of the bishoprics in Lorraine.

b. The abdication of Charles V, and the final adjustment of territorial claims.

Division of the House of Hapsburg into Spanish and Austrian branches.

The treaty of Cateau Cambresis (1559), and the assurance of Spanish power in Italy.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 47, 91-108, 110-16. ATLAS: *L.*, 42-5. REFERENCE: *Hume*, 31-98; *Duruy*, 304-12, 314-18; *Symonds*, 277-89; *Hunt*, 152-84; *Moberly*, 135-45, 219-24; *Seebohm*, 100-2, 149-55; *Andrews*, 292; *Lavissee*, 86-9, 95-7.

## 2. The Protestant Revolution.

A. The degenerate condition of the Roman Church, and the growth of aversion to authority and superstition.

a. Divergence from the Scriptures and early Christianity: the prevalence of abuses.

b. The religious aspect of the Renaissance: the mingling of rationalism and theological polemics with the desire for reform.

The Humanistic attacks on the scholastic system: the satires and critical scholarship of Erasmus—views of the Oxford reformers.

The origination in Germany: the character of Martin Luther (1484-1546).

Analogy of the Protestant movement to the French Revolution.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 109-10, 145-6, 160-3; *F.*, 396. REFERENCE: *Seebohm*, 8-12, 14-15, 55-65, 76-85, 89-97, 230-1; *Fisher*, 281-91; *Poole*, ch. 14; *Adams*, 130-1; *Andrews*, 288-90; *Lewis*, 354-7; *Moberly*, 83-5, 91-5; *Green*, 310-20.

B. The destruction of ecclesiastical unity: the revolt from the Roman Church.

a. The establishment of Lutheranism.

In Germany.—Rise of the reformed creed: the opposition of Luther to the traffic in indulgences—the Ninety-five Theses (1517), and the doctrine of justification by faith—the successive appeals of Luther, and the change in his attitude toward the Church—the ultimate authority of the Scriptures, and the right of private judgment: translation of the Bible—the Augsburg Confession.—The adoption of Protestantism: the relations of Charles V with the Reformers—the Diet of Worms (1521) and its edict—the appearance of fanatical sects, and the secularization of church property—application of the Scriptures to economic grievances: the Peasants' War—formation of religious parties: the protestation at Speyer (1529), and the league of Schmalkalden—The failure of eventual coercion: the re-

ligious peace of Augsburg (1555)—restricted toleration, and the portents of the Thirty Years' War.

In the Scandinavian countries: the political connection of crown and creed—rise of the royal power in Sweden.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 163-74. ATLAS: *L.*, 42-3. REFERENCE: *Seebohm*, 97-100, 102-48, 151, 155, 162-6, 193-4; *Fisher* 291-306, 311-12, 314-18; *Andrews*, 292-8, 303-5; *Lewis*, 357-94; *Symonds*, 78-84; *Creighton*, 7-14; *Gardiner*, *The Thirty Years' War*, 7-12.

b. The establishment of Zwinglianism.

The simplification of creed and worship.

The involvement of religion in politics: the process of cantonal regulation.

c. The establishment of Calvinism.

The theological system: the "Christian Institutes"—justification by grace—the interaction of church and state.

The ecclesiastical régime at Geneva (1541-1564), and the diffusion of Calvinistic influence: the rise of Huguenotism, Puritanism, and Presbyterianism.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 174-7, 179-80, 212-13. ATLAS: *L.*, 43. REFERENCE: *Seebohm*, 159-62, 195-9; *Fisher*, 306-11, 318-30, 363-8; *Creighton*, 52-61.

d. The establishment of Anglicanism.

The spirit of ecclesiastical independence in England, and the replacement of papal authority by the headship of the crown: political and domestic policy of Henry VIII (1509-1547)—Wolsey and the divorce question—the Act of Supremacy (1534)—the confounding of treason with heresy—suppression of the monasteries.

Construction of the Anglican church (1547-1563): the introduction of reform in creed—the modification of Roman ritual and polity—the Book of Common Prayer—the Act of Uniformity, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 180-4. REFERENCE: *Seebohm*, 167-93; *Moberly*, 99-106, 118-29, 132-5, 146-219, 224-40; *Creighton*, 14-39, 41-50; *Green*, 322-70, 376-9, 384-5; *Fisher*, 346-63, 368-9.

### C. Epochal significance of the Protestant Revolution.

#### a. Religious: the overthrow of ecclesiastical authority.

The growth of individual conviction and religious controversy: the practice of persecution, and the ultimate attainment of toleration.

The principal forms and common tenets of Protestantism: differences in church government.

#### b. Political: predominance of the secular power, and eventual promotion of civil liberty.

#### c. Social and economic: the elevation of domestic life, and the stimulation of industrial productivity.

#### d. Intellectual: the impetus to education, and to freedom of philosophic thought.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 184-8. REFERENCE: *Seebohm*, 156-9, 212-30; *Adams*, 131-5; *Andrews*, 298-300, 308-10; *Fisher*, 413-49; *Creighton*, 1-6.

### 3. The Catholic Reaction (1540-1563).

#### A. The repulse of Protestantism.

##### a. Defensive measures: the failure of reconciliation—reform of the Papacy, and purification of the ecclesiastical system.

##### b. Offensive measures.

Organization and activity of the Jesuits: their educational and missionary zeal.

Revival of the Inquisition, and creation of the Congregation of the Index: the suppression of independent thought in Italy and Spain.

#### B. Establishment of the Roman Catholic Church: the work of the Council of Trent (1545-1563).

##### a. The assurance of papal supremacy.

##### b. The maintenance of absolute unity in faith and practice: the Tridentine decrees.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 133, 189-200. ATLAS: *L.*, 43. REFERENCE: *Ward*, chs. 1-4; *Seebohm*, 199-208; *Fisher*, 383-94, 452-9; *Symonds*, 289-312; *Hunt*, 184-8.

### 4. The political struggle of Catholicism and Protestantism: the growth of international relations.

#### A. The climax and decline of Spanish domination.

##### a. The reign of Philip II (1556-1598): its religious, political and economic aspects.

The championship of Catholicism.

The treatment of Portugal and the Netherlands:  
the failure of foreign projects.

The evils of despotism and bigotry in Spain.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 201-6, 235-41, 322. ATLAS: *L.*, 43. REFERENCE:  
*Hume*, 101-96; *Seebohm*, 208-10; *Creighton*, 83-7, 223-4.

b. The advancement of England under the policy and  
administration of Elizabeth (1558-1603).

The religious situation: the halting between  
opinions—attitude of the crown—the parties  
and their controversies: the growth of Puri-  
tanism—the enforcement of uniformity: the  
court of High Commission.

The assurance of national independence, and the  
beginnings of naval ascendancy: the claims of  
Mary Stuart to the English crown—the machi-  
nations of Philip II—the exploits of English  
sailors, and the destruction of the Invincible  
Armada (1588).

The reappearance of Parliament: the question of  
the monopolies.

Economic reform: the Poor Law act (1601).

Literary brilliance: the "Elizabethan age."

TEXT: *M. T.*, 211-18, 241-5. ATLAS: *L.*, 43. REFERENCE:  
*Green*, 369-76, 379-474; *Creighton*, 43-5, 62-79, 101-7, 123-42,  
155-60, 166-72, 174-80, 182-6, 192-229; *Fisher*, 369-81; *Gardi-  
ner*, *The Puritan Revolution*, 1-12.

c. Foundation of the Dutch republic.

Government and social conditions of the Nether-  
lands: the States General—the burgher class  
—economic prosperity, and the spirit of inde-  
pendence.

The revolt against Spanish oppression under the  
leadership of William of Orange (1567-1584):  
the rule of Alva and the Council of Blood—the  
Beggars of the Sea, and the capture of Brill—  
the siege of Leyden—the Pacification of Ghent  
(1576)—withdrawal of the Dutch provinces:  
the union of Utrecht (1579), and the rejection  
of Spanish authority.

The attainment of independence (1609-1648), and



commercial prosperity: the Dutch colonial dominion.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 176, 206-11, 245-6, 321. ATLAS: *L.*, 42, 43, 47.  
REFERENCE: *Creighton*, 80-2, 87-97, 111-13, 117-20, 143-52, 158-9; *Fisher*, 341-6; *Lavisse*, 97-101; *Cunningham*, 196-203.

d. The reconstruction of France: accession of the Bourbon dynasty.

Attitude of the crown toward religious innovation: the social and political aspects of Huguenotism.

The aristocratic reaction: the parties of Guise and Bourbon—the policy of Catharine de Medici, and the intrigues of Philip II—the succession of civil wars—the alternation of concession and repression—the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572)—conflict of the “Politiques” and the “League.”

The restoration of royal power under Henry IV (1589-1610): the battle of Ivry, and the acceptance of Catholicism—the grant of qualified liberty of conscience: the edict of Nantes (1598), and its guaranties of Huguenotism—The overthrow of Spanish influence: the peace of Vervins—The reform of administration under Sully: improvement of the finances and promotion of agriculture—the royal encouragement of commerce, industry, and colonization.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 176-9, 203-4, 218-34, 246-53. ATLAS: *L.*, 43.  
REFERENCE: *Duruy*, 309-10, 312, 319-23, 332-84; *Creighton*, 51-5, 60-2, 98-101, 108-11, 114-21, 161-4, 172-4, 180-2, 187-91; *Fisher*, 330-41; *Andrews*, 343-4; *Cunningham*, 206-11.

B. Foundation of the state-system: the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).

a. The local issue: Catholicism and Hapsburg supremacy in the Empire.

The “ecclesiastical reservation,” and the secularization of church property.

Formation of the Evangelical Union, and the Catholic League.

The Bohemian revolt and its suppression: transference of the Palatine electorate to Bavaria.

The advent of Wallenstein, and the defeat of Danish interference.

Promulgation of the Edict of Restitution (1629).

- b. The international issue: religious toleration and Bourbon ascendancy.

The rise of Sweden: the intervention of Gustavus Adolphus.

The conversion into a dynastic struggle: the policy of Richelieu, and the humiliation of the Austrian Hapsburgs.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 267-83. ATLAS: *L.*, 43, 45. REFERENCE: *Gardiner*, *The Thirty Years' War*, 7-209; *Lewis*, 401-34; *Andrews*, 303-37; *Ward*, ch. 5; *Lavisse*, 92-5; *Duruy*, 398-402, 405-6.

- c. The peace of Westphalia (1648).

The religious and constitutional settlement in the Empire: freedom of the German states from Hapsburg control—reorganization of the Diet (1663)—social depravity and economic distress.

The political and territorial gains of France and Sweden: tutelage of the Empire.

The establishment of systematic policy: diplomatic relations and the conceptions of international law—the “reason of state”—the theory of the balance of power, and the practice of compensations.

TEXTS *M. T.*, 283-5, 320, 324-6. ATLAS: *L.*, 45. REFERENCE: *Andrews*, 335-43; *Gardiner*, *The Thirty Years' War*, 209-16; *Lewis*, 434-59, 473-5, 494; *Airy*, 1-8.

## II. THE STRUGGLE FOR DYNASTIC AND COLONIAL AGGRANDIZEMENT: ERA OF THE ENLIGHTENED DESPOTS (1648-1789).

1. Predominance of France, and assertion of the sovereignty of Parliament in England.

A. The process of pacification, and the establishment of absolutism, in France.

- a. The ministry of Richelieu (1623-1643).

The removal of political power from Huguenots and nobility: the reduction of La Rochelle.

The rigorous repression of faction and intrigue: the “day of dupes.”

Introduction of the system of intendants.

b. The policy of Mazarin (1643-1661).

Restriction of the parlements, and dissolution of the Fronde.

Humiliation of the Spanish Hapsburgs: peace of the Pyrenees (1659).

TEXT: *M. T.*, 255-66, 311-20. ATLAS: *L.*, 45-6. REFERENCE: *Airy*, 8-83; *Duruy*, 385-98, 402-5, 407-15.

B. The elevation of French power: the reign of Louis XIV (1643-1715).

a. The theory and practice of government by divine right: the concentration of public forces in the monarch.

The central administration: the "business of a king"—the councils and ministries of state—the system of police.

The local administration: power of the intendants—the "pays d'états" and the "pays d'élection"—the parlements—the fiscal organization.

Social conditions: the court at Versailles, and the "age of Louis XIV"—the practices of etiquette and adulation—function of the nobility and prelates—the professional and mercantile classes: the "rule of the robe"—situation of the peasantry. ,

The economic reforms of Colbert: regulation of the finances—the promotion of agriculture and industry, commerce, and colonization—the employment of protectionism—the system of public improvements.

Reorganization of the army under Louvois.

Religious bigotry: revocation of the edict of Nantes (1685).

TEXT: *M. T.*, 320, 329-38, 346-8, 364-5, 378-9. ATLAS: *L.*, 46. REFERENCE: *Duruy*, 416-29, 442-4, 460-79; *Hale*, 5-13, 71-6; *Lavisse*, 102-6; *Wilson*, 211-13.

b. The advancement of political ascendancy, and the territorial enlargement of France.

The policy of diplomatic isolation and military aggression: the "war of devolution," and the invasion of Holland.

The process of usurpation: the "chambers of

reunion" and the seizure of Strasburg—devastation of the Palatinate.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 338-46. ATLAS: *L.*, 46. REFERENCE: *Airy*, 104-20, 140-4, 159-65, 189-93, 199-220, 229-31, 237-47, 252-3, 257-67; *Hale*, 3-5, 14-16, 67-71, 147-9; *Duruy*, 430-41.

C. The overthrow of absolutism in England.

a. The struggle of Parliament with the crown.

The Stuart principles of government, and the religious complication: the dispensing power—the antagonism of Anglican and Nonconformist.

The revival of Parliament: the question of public liberty and legislative independence—the contest of the House of Commons with James I (1603-1625)—the demand for the observance of free institutions under Charles I (1625-1649): the Petition of Right (1628)—the personal rule of the king in state and church: the policy of "Thorough"—the exaction of "ship-money," and the convocation of the Long Parliament.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 286-96; *F.*, 435-7. REFERENCE: *Gardiner*, The Puritan Revolution, 13-110; *Green*, 474-534; *Fisher*, 394-403.

b. Erection of the Commonwealth and Protectorate (1649-1660).

The Puritan revolution: the abolition of arbitrary courts—the "Grand Remonstrance"—the "five members," and the failure of coercion—Social and religious organization of the contestants: the Roundheads and Cavaliers—the Presbyterians and Independents—Preponderance of the Puritan army: the "self-denying ordinance," and the "new model"—the breach with Parliament, and the execution of the king.

The rule of Cromwell (1649-1658): the reëstablishment of public order, and the suppression of rebellion—the stimulation of commerce: the Navigation Act (1651), and the beginnings of maritime ascendancy over the Dutch.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 296-309, 320-2; *F.*, 437-40. ATLAS: *L.*, 45. REFERENCE: *Gardiner*, The Puritan Revolution, 110-86; *Green*, 534-604; *Fisher*, 403-7; *Cunningham*, 203-6, 215-17.

D. The supremacy of Parliament.

a. Restoration and deposition of the Stuarts.

The reaction under Charles II (1660-1685), and the resumption of Parliamentary opposition: the statutes against Dissenters—the subservience to France—the counter statutes against Catholics—the Habeas Corpus Act (1679).

The futile combination of Catholicism and absolutism under James II (1685-1688): the "Declaration of Indulgence," and the "trial of the seven bishops"—the revolution of 1688.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 309-10, 320, 349-53; *F.*, 458-61. REFERENCE: *Gardiner*, *The Puritan Revolution*, 187-205; *Airy*, 84-104, 120-40, 148-62, 165-89, 193-9, 221-8, 231-7, 247-51, 254-7, 264-7; *Hale*, 17-66, 76-129; *Green*, 605-82; *Fisher*, 485-90.

b. The final establishment of constitutional monarchy.

The rise of parliamentary government: the accession of William III (1688-1702)—the Bill of Rights (1689)—the Mutiny and Toleration acts—the Act of Settlement (1701): independence of the judiciary—the formation of political parties: the Whigs and the Tories.

The institutions and principles of parliamentary government: position and powers of the crown—the Privy Council—the Cabinet, and the system of ministerial responsibility to Parliament—the party majority in the House of Commons, and the ultimate authority of the people.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 353-4; *F.*, 461-2. REFERENCE: *Hale*, 131-47, 149-91, 208-27; *Green*, 682-705; *Wilson*, 374-89.

2. Advent of the new powers, and assurance of the maritime and colonial predominance of England.

A. The frustration of French supremacy in Europe, and the beginnings of world politics.

a. The league of Augsburg, and the extension of the struggle to the colonies.

b. Disposal of the Hapsburg inheritance in Spain: the war of the Spanish succession (1701-1713).

The projects of partition, and the question of Bourbon royalty: formation of the Grand Alliance.

The battle of Blenheim, and the capture of Gibraltar (1704): the treaty of Utrecht (1713).

TEXT: *M. T.*, 354-64. ATLAS: *L.*, 47. REFERENCE: *Airy*,

144-8; *Hale*, 100-2, 126-8, 167-8, 181-2, 192-208, 218-20, 224-5, 227-31; *Morris*, *The age of Anne*, 1-12, 32-115, 128-38, 180-5; *Morris*, *The early Hanoverians*, 1-10; *Hume*, 295-345; *Lavisse*, 106-9.

**B. The rise of Prussia, and the interconnection of eastern and western Europe.**

**a. The expansion of Brandenburg under the Hohenzollern.**  
The domain of the Teutonic knights and its conversion into the duchy of Prussia (1525).

The junction of Prussia with Brandenburg, (1618), and the beginnings of consolidation under the rule of the Great Elector (1640-1688): the removal of Polish suzerainty, and the conflict with Sweden for hegemony on the Baltic—the centralization of government: subjection of the provincial Estates—the advancement of industry and financial reform.

**b. The foundation of military monarchy.**

Recognition of the kingdom of Prussia (1701).

The paternal administration of Frederick William I (1713-1740): establishment of the bureaucratic system, and the Prussian army.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 247 (note), 290-1, 487; *M. T.*, 5, 166, 325, 409-13. ATLAS: *L.*, 30, 33, 35, 39, 43-5, 47-8. REFERENCE: *Lewis*, 223-4, 232, 287-8, 477-94; *Andrews*, 247, 395-405; *Longman*, 3-26; *Lavisse*, 113-17; *George*, ch. 17.

**C. The rise of Russia.**

**a. Development of the Slavic principalities, and the assertion of Muscovite supremacy.**

The Tartar domination and its overthrow.

The "troubulous times": the Polish usurpation, and the accession of the Romanoffs (1612).

Autocratic government, and the social system: powers of the Czar—the nobility—the Greek church: the black and white clergy—the peasantry, and their village communities—the prevalence of semi-Oriental seclusion.

TEXT: *M. A.*, 165-6, 221, 487-8, 498; *M. T.*, 5, 267-8, 326-7, 387-8. ATLAS: *L.*, 30, 33, 37, 39, 43-4. REFERENCE: *Lavisse*, 122-5; *Rambaud*, I.

**b. The approximation of Russia to the European states: the work of Peter the Great (1696-1725).**

The process of political and social reorganization: the arbitrary introduction of European ideas and institutions—The employment of foreigners, and the erection of St. Petersburg—Reconstruction of the army, and formation of a navy: suppression of the “streltsi”—Subordination of the church: establishment of the Holy Synod—Official gradation of the nobility—The central government: the senate, and the administrative councils—the department of police—The provincial government, and the construction of a municipal system—creation of a middle class: the encouragement of trade and manufactures—Superficiality of the innovations: their failure to permeate the mass of the population.

The inauguration of foreign policy: territorial expansion and commercial connection—the struggle with Sweden and the Turks: the career of Charles XII (1697–1718), and the decline of Sweden—the treaty of Nystadt (1721).

TEXT: *M. T.*, 388–400. ATLAS: *L.*, 45, 47–8. REFERENCE: *Lavisse*, 125–8; *Rimbaud*, II, 13–126; *Morris*, *The age of Anne*, 148–68.

D. The triumph of England and Prussia: the decline of French and Austrian prestige.

a. The growth of party rule in England: domination of the Whig aristocracy.

The union with Scotland (1707), and the attitude of the parties on foreign policy.

Accession of the Hanoverians (1715), and effacement of the Tories: the Septennial Act.

Parliamentary corruption, and the ministry of Walpole (1721–1742): commercial considerations, and the war with Spain.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 434–8. REFERENCE: *Morris*, *The age of Anne*, 24–31, 115–28, 138–48, 169–80, 208–10; *Morris*, *The early Hanoverians*, 10–47, 55–69, 73–87, 100–10; *Green*, 705–9, 712–41.

b. The prevalence of dynastic intrigue on the continent: the replacement of Hapsburg by Bourbon in Italy.

The regency in France: the process of financial experimentation.

The undoing of the treaty of Utrecht (1715–1735): the question of the Tuscan duchies and the

kingdom of the Two Sicilies—the intricacy of diplomatic combinations—appearance of the kingdom of Sardinia—the war of the Polish election (1733–1735), and its outcome.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 401–9. ATLAS: *L.*, 43, 45, 47–8. REFERENCE: *Duruy*, 480–90; *Hume*, 345–69; *Hunt*, 190–9, 207–11; *Morris*, *The age of Anne*, 185–8; *Morris*, *The early Hanoverians*, 47–55, 70–3, 88–99; *Longman*, 26–9; *Lavissee*, 89–92.

c. The preliminary encounter on the continent and in the colonies: the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748).

Disposal of the Hapsburg inheritance in the Austrian territories: ratification and disregard of the “Pragmatic Sanction”—the seizure of Silesia.

The alliance of Prussia and France, and the entrance of Russia into Europe politics.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 413–21. ATLAS: *L.*, 48. REFERENCE: *Morris*, *The early Hanoverians*, 110–79; *Longman*, 30–62; *Lewis*, 495–506; *Duruy*, 491–6.

d. The Seven Years' War (1756–1763), and the struggle for colonial dominion.

The reforms of Maria Theresa (1740–1780) in Austrian administration.

The schemes of Kaunitz, and the accomplishment of the “diplomatic revolution.”

Merging of the dispute on the continent with the colonial and maritime issue: the disposal of Silesia—the mastery in America and India—The policy of Pitt: support of Prussia, and stimulation of the struggle with France—The defection of Russia—The “family compact,” and the humiliation of France and Spain: the treaty of Paris.

Epochal significance of the war: the attainment of British supremacy, on the seas, and in the colonial regions—appearance of the great powers, and dependence of the international equilibrium upon their relations—the shift of European interests to the east.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 422–32, 438–44. ATLAS: *L.*, 48, 59–61. REFERENCE: *Longman*, 1–3, 62–232; *Lewis*, 509–25; *Green*, 744–57,



762-4; *Duruy*, 496-501; *Rambaud*, II, 159-66, 177-8; *Lavissee*, 109-13, 137; *George*, ch. 21.

E. The partial overthrow of British colonial dominion: revolt of the American colonies.

a. The revival of Toryism in England.

Personal influence of the crown: the rule of George III (1760-1820) and the "king's friends."

The rise of democratic agitation: the Middlesex election.

b. The thirteen colonies, and their transformation into the United States.

Settlement and administration.—The motives of colonization, and the types of provinces: ventures of the commercial companies—the religious communities—feudal reproductions: the proprietorships—The process of conversion into royal provinces—The control of the crown: supervision of the Board of Trade, and annulment of legislation.

Government and social conditions: the adaptation of English institutions and principles of liberty—the governor, the council, and the assembly—the struggle for subjection of the executive to the popular body—social and economic differences of the northern and southern groups.

The imposition of taxes, and the restriction of colonial enterprise: enforcement of the navigation acts—the subordination of manufactures—outcome of the French and Indian war: the Stamp Act (1765)—the beginnings of resistance and its repression: the non-importation agreements—the Townshend and "intolerable" acts.

The overthrow of British authority: the Revolutionary War (1775-1783).—Convocation of the Continental Congress, and issue of the Declaration of Independence (1776)—The capitulation at Saratoga, and the intervention of France and Spain (1778)—Formation of the "Armed Neutrality of the North"—The surrender at Yorktown (1781), and the acknowledgment of independence.

c. The compensation in India, and the ministry of Pitt the Younger (1783-1801)

The extension of royal control over India: the trial of Warren Hastings.

The failure of efforts at parliamentary reform.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 444-56. ATLAS: *L.*, 49, 57-62. REFERENCE: *Green*, 757-62, 764-97; *Wilson*, 438-57; *Fisher*, Christian Church, 459-83; *Duruy*, 501, 525-8; *Fisher*, The colonial era; *Sloane*.

F. The elevation of Prussia, and the rise of dual leadership in the Empire: the reign of Frederick the Great (1740-1786).

a. The process of administration.

Territorial enlargement, and the promotion of economic recovery: solidification of the kingdom, and repopulation of the rural districts.

Reform of the legal and educational systems.

b. The Bavarian question, and the formation of the League of Princes.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 432-3. ATLAS: *L.*, 48-9. REFERENCE: *Longman*, 232-3, 236-42; *Lewis*, 506-9, 526-30, 534-40, 544-5; *Lavissee*, 117-18, 120-2; *Andrews*, 405-6, 408.

G. The advancement of Russia under Catharine II (1762-1796).

a. The method of government.

Reorganization of the administrative districts and the judicial system.

The secularization of ecclesiastical property.

The encouragement of education, and the improvement of economic conditions.

b. The partition of Poland.

Government and social organization: weakness of the monarchy—power of the magnates in the Diet—the “*liberum veto*,” and the right of confederation—the religious complication—lack of a middle class—serfdom of the peasantry.

The intervention of Russia, Prussia, and Austria: guaranty of the Polish constitution—the suppression of reform and revolt—the process of territorial and political absorption.

c. The decline of Turkey, and the establishment of Rus-

sian preponderance in southeastern Europe: the treaty of Kainardji (1774).

TEXT: *M. T.*, 327-8, 457-69. ATLAS: *L.*, 48-9. REFERENCE: *Longman*, 233-6; *Rambaud*, II, 178-247.

### III. THE PROGRESS OF CULTURE.

#### 1. Social and economic.

A. The refinement of manners: influence of the French court.

B. The mercantile system, and the restriction of industry.

a. The principle of the balance of trade: the utility of gold and silver—the influence of credit as an offset.

b. The excess of governmental and corporate regulation of industrial activities.

C. The advancement of commerce and colonization.

a. Enlargement of the merchant marine, and construction of navies.

b. The various colonial systems: the practices of monopoly and exploitation—the companies of merchant adventurers.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 129-36, 240-1, 243, 440-2, 477-8, 481-2. REFERENCE: *Cunningham*, 183-96, 200-1, 211-15, 217-19, 221-4.

#### 2. Intellectual and religious.

A. The expansion of secular thought.

a. The cultivation of art and literature.

b. The progress of systematic philosophy and natural science.

The use of observation and experiment: rise of the inductive method.

The discovery and classification of laws and phenomena.

B. The liberation of religious ideas.

a. The multiplication of creeds and ecclesiastical bodies.

b. The clarification of conceptions: the opposing theories of natural law and divine revelation.

c. The political intrigues and commercial ventures of the Jesuits: suppression of the order (1773).

TEXT: *M. T.*, 184, 187, 244, 365-85, 471, 475-84, 503, 510; *F.*, 493-5, 543-6. REFERENCE: *Morris*, *The age of Anne*, ch., 22;

*Morris*, The early Hanoverians, 180-224; *Fisher*, Christian Church, 490-2, 497-527, 598-611, 618-23.

## The Transition from Modern to Contemporaneous History.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Foundation of the existing structure of society and government: the revolutionary upheavals, and the manifestation of the power and interests of the people—rise of the constitutional system, and of liberal principles of social activity—the recognition of international concerns and responsibilities.

### I. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, AND THE NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE.

#### 1. Antecedents: the ancient régime.

##### A. The outcome of absolutism.

##### a. Political and religious.

The prevalence of confusion and corruption in government: the lack of justice, and the domination of officialism.

The growth of externalism and skepticism: the tendency to moral degeneration.

##### b. Social and economic.

The rule of monopoly and privilege: the survivals of feudalism, and the inequality of taxation.

Intelligence and prosperity of the middle classes: hostile attitude of the peasants and the city populace.

##### c. Origination of the revolution in France.

The enjoyment of relative superiority in social and economic conditions: the resultant appreciation of abuses.

Actual distress and its manifestation: development of the revolutionary spirit.

The disparity between ideas and institutions: criticisms and theories of the French philosophers.

Foreign influences: the English constitution, and the issue of the American revolution.

TEXT: *M. T.*, 479-82, 484-502, 509-11; *Rose*, 1-7. REFERENCE:

*Mathews*, 1-90, 100, 113-14; *Andrews*, 351-65; *Stephens*, Revolutionary Europe, 5-10; *Duruy*, 502-21; *Lavissee*, 136-7; *Morris*, The early Hanoverians, 209-24.

**B. The efforts at reform.**

a. Futile activity of the enlightened despots and their ministers under the stimulus of French philosophic conceptions: the work of Joseph II (1780-1790).

b. Gravity of the economic problem in France: the attempts at solution.

The administration of Turgot, and the financial policy of Necker: the "Compte Rendu"—opposition of the Court—the struggle with the parlements.

The Assembly of the Notables, and the virtual acknowledgment of bankruptcy: convocation of the Estates General (1789) as a financial expedient.

TEXT: *M. T.*, ix-x (preface), 502-9, 511-15; *Rose*, 4-5, 7-8, 28-33. REFERENCE: *Mathews*, 90-119; *Stephens*, 4-5, 11-41; *Andrews*, 363-6; *Mackenzie*, 1-18; *Duruy*, 522-5, 528-38; *Lewis*, 530-4, 537-8; *Hume*, 392-411.

**2. The outbreak and course of revolution (1789-1791).**

A. The assumption of government by the National-Constituent Assembly.

a. Supremacy of the Third Estate: the "oath in the tennis court."

b. Uprising of the masses: the destruction of the Bastille—the system of local reprisals.

B. The process of constitutional reconstruction.

a. Theoretical excellence and practical defectiveness.

b. Social and economic reforms.

The "Declaration of the Rights of Man."

The removal of class privilege, pecuniary burdens, and judicial inequality: abolition of the nobility.

The guaranty of religious freedom: the "Civil Constitution of the Clergy," and the secularization of ecclesiastical property.

Ineffectual regulation of the finances: the assignats and their inflation.

c. Political reform: the erection of limited monarchy under the influence of Mirabeau.

The king, the ministry, and the legislative body.

Reorganization of the administrative districts: creation of the departments, and adoption of the elective system.

TEXT: *Rose*, 9-19, 22, 54. REFERENCE: *Mathews*, 119-65; *Duruy*, 538-45, 547, 549; *Andrews*, 366-72.

### C. Epochal significance of the Revolution.

a. The deliverance of France from absolutism, intolerance, and inequality.

b. Assertion of the fundamental principles of democracy.

The sentiments of patriotism and nationality.

The ideas of popular sovereignty and individual liberty.

TEXT: *F.*, 497; *Rose*, 1. REFERENCE: *Stephens*, 1-4, 360-2; *Andrews*, 349-50; *Lavissee*, 141-5; *Mathews*, 285.

### 3. The republic.

A. Foreign war, and the operation of democratic despotism (1791-1795).

a. Ascendency of the Girondists.

The agencies of popular excitement: the political clubs, newspapers, and pamphlets.

Opposition of the king to encroachments on his authority: the flight to Varennes.

Formation of the Legislative Assembly: the Feuillants, the Girondists, and the Mountainists, Agitation of the emigrés and non-jurant clergy.

The intervention of Austria and Prussia: the declaration of Pilnitz, and the outbreak of war (1792).

b. Supremacy of the Jacobins.

The National Convention, and the abolition of monarchy: proclamation of the revolutionary propaganda.

The revulsion of public sentiment in England: the practice of subvention.

Rule of the Committee of Public Safety: the struggle of France with the coalition of England and the continental monarchs—the suppression

of plot and insurrection: the Reign of Terror, and the dictatorship of Robespierre.

- c. The Thermidorian reaction, and the abandonment of the revolutionary propaganda: the treaties of Basel (1795), and the process of extension to the "natural frontier."

TEXT: *Rose*, 19-28, 33-54. ATLAS: *L.*, 48, 50. REFERENCE: *Mathews*, 166-284; *Andrews*, 372-84; *Duruy*, 545-65; *Green*, 800-9.

B. Rise of military despotism (1795-1799): the advent of Bonaparte (1768-1821), and the power of the army.

a. Government of the Directory: the construction of dependent republics—reverses in arms, and inability to quell internal disorders.

b. The campaigns of Bonaparte in Italy and Egypt.

The peace of Campo Formio (1797), and the coup d'état of 17 Fructidor.

Failure of the project against England: the battle of the Nile.

c. Overthrow of the Directory: the revolution of 18 Brumaire (1799).

TEXT: *Rose*, 53, 56-74. ATLAS: *L.*, 50. REFERENCE: *Stephens*, 158-211; *Duruy*, 566-78; *Hunt*, 216-18; *Andrews*, 385.

4. The empire of the French (1804-1814): the career of Napoleon.

A. The process of formation: the heritage of the Revolution, and its transmission to the European world.

a. The consulate (1799-1804).

The interval of peace: the treaties of Luneville and Amiens (1801).

The consulship of Bonaparte: the constitution of the Year VIII, and its modifications—the policy of reconciliation—the completion of centralized administration, and the assurance of civil equality: the prefectures, and the Code—the ecclesiastical restoration: the Concordat—the course of social and economic reconstruction.

b. Erection of the empire.

Assumption of the imperial title (1804): its novel character.

The lapse of republican institutions: the court, the nobility, and the council of state.

- c. Expansion of the empire, and revival of the idea of universal monarchy: the Napoleonic dynasty, and the vassal states.

The renewal of war with the coalitions.

Overthrow of the French navy: the battle of Trafalgar.

The humiliation of Austria: the peace of Pressburg.

Extinction of the Holy Roman Empire (1806): its replacement by the Empire of Austria, and the Confederation of the Rhine.

The summit of power: collapse of Prussia, and defeat of Russia—the treaty of Tilsit (1807).

TEXT: *Rose*, 75–92, 94–7. ATLAS: *L.*, 50. REFERENCE: *Stephens*, 212–50; *Duruy*, 579–604; *Lewis*, 564–82; *Hunt*, 219–21; *Rambaud*, II, 271–96; *Lavisse*, 138–9; *Andrews*, 385–7; 409–10; *Wilson*, 213–15; *George*, ch. 19.

- B. The process of destruction: the national reaction against military despotism.

- a. The defects of construction, and the policy of European domination.

The factor of individual genius, and the character of the Napoleonic armies: the practice of conscription, and the military exhaustion of France.

The Continental System, and the antagonism of England: the Berlin and Milan decrees—the Orders in Council.

- b. The spirit of patriotic nationality.

The war of liberation in Spain: the generalship of Wellesley.

The regeneration of Prussia under the ministry of Stein.—Social and economic: the edict of Memel (1870)—Political: reform of the municipalities—Military reorganization: compulsory service, and utility of the reserve.

The activity of popular associations in Germany: the “Tugendbund.”

TEXT: *Rose*, 93, 97–126. ATLAS: *L.*, 50–1. REFERENCE: *Stephens*, 250–98; *Green*, 819–28; *Duruy*, 598, 604–12; *Mackenzie*, 46–52; *Lewis*, 583–610; *Andrews*, 411–13; *Seignobos*, 424–8; *Wilson*, 252–3; *Hunt*, 218–21.

- c. The overthrow of Napoleon.



The Russian campaign, and the final coalition of the powers: the battle of Leipsic (1813)—the abdication of Napoleon.

The Hundred Days, and the battle of Waterloo (1815).

The exile to St. Helena: survival of the Napoleonic tradition.

C. The reconstruction of Europe: the work of the Congress of Vienna (1815), and the influence of Talleyrand.

a. The diminution of secondary states, and the disregard of nationality.

b. Rise of the European concert: the system of the great powers.

TEXT: *Rose*, 127-42, 144-62. ATLAS: *L.*, 50-1. REFERENCE: *Stephens*, 299-361; *Rambaud*, II, 296-365; *Mackenzie*, 52-70; *Duruy*, 612-23, 625-31; *Lewis*, 610-65; *Green*, 830-6; *Hunt*, 221-3; *Andrews*, 388-92, 413-16; *Seignobos*, 1-7, 111-14; *Wilson*, 253-4; *Lavissé*, 140-1.

## II. THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

### 1. The formation of government.

A. Weakness of the central power (1777-1789).

a. The Articles of Confederation, and the dependence of the Congress upon the state legislatures.

b. The inability to levy taxation, or to regulate commerce: the conference at Annapolis.

B. The assurance of cohesion and efficiency.

a. The convention at Philadelphia, and the issue of the Federal Constitution (1787).

The contest over the method of representation, and over the power of the federal government to regulate commerce: the three compromises.

The process of obtaining the ratification of the Constitution: addition of the first ten amendments.

b. The congressional system of government.

Functions of the President, the Congress, and the Supreme Court.

The powers reserved to the states, and the guaranties of individual liberty.

TEXT: *F.*, 487, 489-90. ATLAS: *L.*, 62. REFERENCE: *Walker*, 1-77; *Johnston*, 1-21, 280-323; *Wilson*, 457-64, 469-550; *Bryce*, I, 15-276, 298-682, 686-724.

2. The exerciss of government, and the rise of political parties: appearance of the states' rights theory.

A. Constitutional views and social contrasts of the Federalists and the Republicans: the respective influences of English and French sympathies.

B. The process of centralization: rule of the Federalists (1789-1801).

a. Creation of the federal judiciary and the executive departments.

b. Foundation of the national credit: the work of Hamilton—funding of the public debt, and erection of the United States Bank—construction of a system of internal revenue.

c. The assurance of freedom from foreign entanglements: the policy of Washington (1789-1797)—the Genet affair, and the Jay treaty.

d. The repression of popular criticism, and its outcome. Enactment of the Alien and Sedition laws.

The declaration of states' rights: the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (1798).

TEXT: *F.*, 536-9. ATLAS: *L.*, 62. REFERENCE: *Walker*, 78-162; *Johnston*, 19-54; *Wilson*, 464-5.

3. The transposition of parties, and the completion of national independence: advent of the Republicans to power.

A. The subordination of political theory to national necessity: the purchase of Louisiana (1803).

B. The question of maritime freedom.

a. The impressment of American seamen, and the violation of neutrality: passage of the Embargo and Non-Intercourse acts.

b. The second war with Great Britain (1812-1814).

C. End of the Federalists, and fusion of the parties.

a. The prevalence of discontent in the New England states.

b. Issue of the Hartford convention: the "era of good feeling."

TEXT: *F.*, 539-43, 601. ATLAS: *L.*, 62, 63. REFERENCE: *Walker*, 162-273; *Johnston*, 55-98; *Burgess*, *The Middle Period*, ch. 1; *Wilson*, 465-6.

### III. THE ECONOMIC REVOLUTION: APPROACH OF THE INDUSTRIAL AGE.

#### 1. The lessening of trade privileges, and the investigation of economic phenomena.

- A. The restriction of domestic and foreign monopolies, and the beginnings of freedom in colonial commerce.
- B. Rise of the science of political economy: theories of the Physiocrats and Adam Smith.

#### 2. The application of scientific discoveries to industrial conditions.

- A. The advancement in physics, mathematics, chemistry, and the graphic arts.
- B. The process of experimentation in electricity.
- C. The decline of hand-labor, and the assurance of rapidity in manufacture and traffic: the invention of machinery, and the beginnings of the factory system.

TEXT: *M. T.*, viii (preface), 471-5, 481-2; *F.*, 493, 546, 619.  
REFERENCE: *Mackenzie*, 86-8, 182-90; *Seignobos*, 671-3; *Cunningham*, 13-14, 225-42.

### Contemporaneous History.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—The transformation of political and social institutions: the achievements of nationality, popular sovereignty, and individual liberty.—Realization of the national idea: the consciousness of unity and mutual responsibility.—Adoption of the constitutional system of government: the rule of parties.—National expansion, and the prevalence of world politics.—The democratic organization of society.—The emancipation of labor and commerce.—Diversification of economic enterprises: the power of capital.—The diffusion of luxury, comfort, and poverty: the problem of promoting the welfare of humanity through a reconciliation of the social order, and the proper exercise of government, with the rights and duties of the individual.—The international community of action and sentiment.

TEXT: *F.*, 361-2, 547-8. REFERENCE: *Andrews*, 347-8; *Lavissee*, 145-7; *Mackenzie*, 454-60; *Seignobos*, 834, 838-47; *Cunningham*, 14-16, 254-9.

#### I. THE ASSURANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, AND THE RECOGNITION OF NATIONALITY.

##### 1. The principles and problems.

- A. The liberal and radical theories.
  - a. The rapid extension of popular and individual rights.

- b. The agencies of agitation: the utility of speech and press—the work of secret societies—“Young Europe,” and its national branches.
- B. The conservative and reactionary ideas.**
- a. The maintenance of existing institutions, and the insistence upon moderation in progress.
  - b. Reversion to the past: “union of the altar and the throne.”
- C. Interconnection of the questions of nationality and constitutional government.**
- a. The tests of nationality: popular preference and racial affinity.
  - b. The overthrow of foreign supremacy, and the coalescence of individual states: the methods of opposition and union.
    - The resort to rebellion and to legislative obstruction.
    - Foreign alliance, and the adhesion to a national nucleus.
    - The spirit and movements of “pan-nationalism.”

REFERENCE: *Andrews*, 347-9; *Lavis*, 147-50; *Mackenzie*, 453-4, 460-1; *Seignobos*, 329-30, 335, 718-21, 834-8.

**2. The progress of agitation and reaction.**

- A. The concert of Russia, Prussia, and Austria as a European police: supervision of the “Holy Alliance.”**
- a. The Bourbon restoration in France (1815-1830).
    - The grant of a royal charter, and the founding of parliamentary government.
    - The conflict of parties, and the maintenance of ultra-royalist control.
  - b. The Tory reaction in England.
    - The prevalence of economic distress and popular discontent.
    - The adoption of repressive measures: the Manchester massacre, and the “Six Acts.”
  - c. The trial and abandonment of liberal administration in Russia: the experiments of Alexander I (1801-1825).
  - d. Operation of the “Holy Alliance” under the direction of Metternich: the congresses of the powers.

The repression of liberalism and national sentiment in Germany: the Carlsbad decrees, and the manipulation of the Diet.

The subdual of insurrection in Spain and Italy.

B. Collapse of the "Holy Alliance."

a. The defeat of intervention in Europe: the policy of Canning—action of the powers in Greece.

b. The defeat of intervention in America: revolt of the Spanish colonies, and pronouncement of the Monroe doctrine (1823):

TEXT: *Rose*, 105, 143-4, 150-1, 163-9, 173-87, 191-2. ATLAS: *L.*, 51. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 7-8, 10-15, 19-30, 103-11, 113-26, 287-94, 326-33, 374-87, 403-6, 428-37, 578-86, 747-59; *MacKenzie*, 71-7, 92-3, 102-16, 253-8, 319-24, 341-2, 351-6; *Andrews*, 391-3, 416-19, 421; *Duruy*, 624-5, 632-4; *McCarthy*, 12-18; *Rambaud*, II, 366-99, III, 13-25; *Lewis*, 665-71; *Hunt*, 224-7.

C. The revolutionary movement of 1830.

a. The origination in France.

The Polignac ministry, and the issue of the "July ordinances."

Overthrow of the Bourbons, and accession of Louis Philippe (1830-1848) as the "citizen-king."

b. The communication to Europe.

The insurrection in Belgium, and the separation from Holland: the recognition of national independence, and the formation of constitutional monarchy.

The liberal modifications of government in Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland.

The triumph of Russian authority: extinction of the kingdom of Poland.

The premature uprising in Italy: its suppression by Austria.

The futile commotions in Germany, and the formation of the Zollverein (1833).

The course of reaction in Spain: the Carlist insurrection—temporary alliance of the crown with the constitutionalists—the resumption of absolutism.

TEXT: *Rose*, 169-72, 195-206, 218-19, 225-8, 377-85, 390. ATLAS: *L.*, 51. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 126-32, 229-55, 257-84,

294-303, 333-5, 387-9, 451-4, 554-77, 586-8, 761-2, 764-71; *Andrews*, 419-21, 425; *Mackenzie*, 258-63, 324-5; *Wilson*, 301-31, 347-62; *Duruy*, 634-5; *Rimbaud*, III, 45-71; *Hunt*, 227-8; *Lewis*, 671-6.

**D.** The attainment of parliamentary reform in England: supremacy of the House of Commons (1832).

*a.* The removal of religious disabilities: Catholic emancipation (1829), and the relief of Dissenters.

*b.* The enlargement of representation and the suffrage.

Coercion of the House of Lords, and appearance of the Liberal and Conservative parties.

The failure of radicalism: collapse of the Chartist movement (1837-1848).

*c.* The abolition of slavery in the colonies (1833).

*d.* The restoration of self-government to cities: the Municipal Corporations act (1835).

*e.* The introduction of free trade: repeal of the corn laws (1846) and the navigation acts.

TEXT: *F.*, 558-60. REFERENCE: *McCarthy*, 18-96, 127-36, 171-91; *Mackenzie*, 99-102, 106-16, 118-19, 126-35, 141-4, 156-8; *Seignobos*, 15-19, 32-7, 40-3, 50-4, 57-9; *Wilson*, 388-92; *Cunningham*, 242-4.

**E.** The revolutionary movement of 1848.

*a.* The outbreak in France, and the revival of the Empire of the French.

Unpopularity of the Orleans administration: the reform banquets, and the socialistic movement.

The provisional republic: the suppression of national workshops and socialistic disorders—the Bonapartist revival, and the presidency of Louis Napoleon.

The "coup d'état," and the erection of the plebiscite Empire under Napoleon III (1852-1870).

*b.* The extension to Europe.

Futility of the popular convention in Prussia: the grant of a royal constitution (1850).

The sentiment of German unity, and its lack of practical power: the popular manifestations of patriotism—the racial and political hindrances: failure of the national assembly at Frankfurt.

Dissolution of the national parliament in Austria: the return to absolutism and the suppression of the Hungarian revolt.

The failure of independent action in Italy.—Efforts of the native forces of unity: the promulgation of the Statuto (1848), and the beginnings of constitutional government in the kingdom of Sardinia—patriotic agitation, and the prevalence of discord between the monarchists and the republicans: the “Risorgimento,” and the work of “Young Italy” under the inspiration of Mazzini.—The maintenance of Austrian control: the lapse of papal liberalism and reform—the suppression of revolt, and the defeat of Sardinia.

TEXT: *Rose*, 203-4, 206-17, 219-24, 229-49, 252-8. ATLAS: *L.*, 51. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 132-52, 155-76, 335-48, 389-99, 406-9, 411-23, 437-51, 454, 771-73, 775-81, 783-4; *Mackenzie*, 263-90, 325-8, 342-7, 356-60, 436-7; *Andrews*, 421-5; *Duruy*, 635-57; *Lewis*, 676-9; *Hunt*, 228-39.

### 3. The triumph of constitutional government, and the attainment of nationality.

#### A. The unification of Germany.

##### a. The advancement of unity: the exclusion of Austria.

The premature effort of Prussia, and its frustration: the conference at Olmütz.

The policy of Bismarck, and the establishment of Prussian ascendancy.—The disregard of constitutionalism: the reorganization of the Prussian army, and the contest with the “Landtag.”—The acquisition of foreign alliance or neutrality.—The pretext of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, and the overthrow of Austrian domination: the act of secession from the Germanic Confederation, and the issue of the Seven Weeks’ War (1866)—the Prussian annexations, and the erection of the North German Confederation.

TEXT: *Rose*, 286-99. ATLAS: *L.*, 51-2. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 397-8, 456-76, 781-3, 787-9, 797-803; *Lewis*, 679-706; *Mackenzie*, 328-35; *Andrews*, 425-34; *Wilson*, 254-5.

##### b. The realization of unity: the Franco-Prussian war (1870-1871).

The Rhine frontier, and the Hohenzollern candidature.

The mission to Ems, and the alliance of Prussia with the south German states.

Collapse of the French Empire: the battle of Sedan.

Foundation of the German Empire, and acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine.

c. Constitution and government of the German Empire.

The executive and the legislature: the king of Prussia as German emperor—the imperial chancellor—the Federal Council (Bundesrath), and the Diet (Reichstag)—powers of the individual states.

The Prussian contest with the Vatican: the May laws and their repeal.

The activity of the Social Democrats, and the spirit of particularism.

Antagonism of the agrarian and industrial parties: control of the Centrists.

TEXT: *Rose*, 262–8, 300–18, 389; *F.*, 591–3. ATLAS: *L.*, 53. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 476–516, 803–11, 813–18; *Lewis*, 706–73; *Mackenzie*, 296–307, 335–40, 449–51; *Andrews*, 435–40; *Lavissee*, 154–7; *Wilson*, 255–98.

B. Formation of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

a. The failure of unitary government and the establishment of the dual system (1867): the "Ausgleich."

The executive: the emperor-king—the common and separate ministries.

The legislatures: the Austrian Reichsrath, and the Hungarian Diet—the Delegations.

b. The conflict of nationalities: the language question, and the clash of Pan Slavism with Pangermanism.

TEXT: *Rose*, 320–6, 389. ATLAS: *L.*, 51–3. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 401–3, 409–11, 518–53; *Mackenzie*, 347–50; *Wilson*, 335–47.

C. The consolidation of France.

a. Establishment of the third republic (1871–1875): the suppression of the Commune—the provisional administration of Thiers.

b. Constitution and government of the French Republic.



The executive and the legislature: the President, and the ministry—the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies—the complication of parliamentary groups, and the instability of cabinets.

The repression of clerical and military influence: the measures of Ferry, and the Associations Act—anti-Semitic agitation, and the Dreyfus case—the socialistic agency.

TEXT: *Rose*, 269–84; *F.*, 589–90. ATLAS: *L.*, 53. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 176–84, 187–227; *Duruy*, 659–77; *Mackenzie*, 307–18; *Wilson*, 215–44.

#### D. The unification of Italy.

a. Foreign support, and the assurance of consolidation: expulsion of the Hapsburgs and the Bourbons.

The policy of Cavour: the reorganization of Sardinia—the alliance with France, and the war with Austria.

The expansion of Sardinia into the kingdom of Italy (1861): the cession of Lombardy—annexation of the duchies and the Papal States—the overthrow of Bourbon rule in the Two Sicilies under the leadership of Garibaldi—the coöperation with Prussia, and the acquisition of Venetia.

The completion of unity: the capture of Rome, and the extinction of the temporal power of the Papacy—the Irredentist movement.

b. Constitution and government of the kingdom of Italy.

The executive: the king and the ministry.

The legislature: the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies.

The prevalence of parliamentary faction and personal rivalry: the financial problem, and the precarious position of cabinets—influence of the Socialists.

TEXT: *Rose*, 259–60, 297, 326–46, 389–90. ATLAS: *L.*, 51–3. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 348–72, 792–7; *Hunt*, 239–61; *Lavissee*, 150–3; *Mackenzie*, 360–74, 449, 451–2.

#### E. The operation of constitutional monarchy in Spain.

a. The process of erection.

The struggle of factions, and the Carlist revival.

Military dictatorship, and the course of political experimentation.

Restoration of the Bourbons, and adoption of the constitution (1876): modification of the *fueros*.

- b. The system of government: power of the crown and the ministry—the manipulation of elections to the Cortes, and the practice of allotment between the parties.
- c. Issue of the war with the United States: the end of colonial dominion—the problems of national reform—the outbreak of agitation against clerical ascendancy.

TEXT: *Rose*, 373-7. ATLAS: *L.*, 52-3. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 303-19.

F. The maintenance of autocracy in Russia: the process of Russification.

- a. The reforms of Alexander II (1855-1881), and the restoration of autocratic rule: the emancipation of the serfs (1861), and the outbreak of Nihilism.
- b. Government and social conditions.

The despotic administration of the Czar and the bureaucracy: the Council of State, and the Committee of Ministers—the Senate, and the Holy Synod—the rigor of police supervision.

The European aspect of the dominant classes, and the adherence to semi-Oriental ideas and institutions among the populace.

- c. Suppression of the grand-duchy of Finland (1900).
- d. Economic progress, and the efforts of the intellectual and industrial classes in behalf of constitutional reform.

TEXT: *Rose*, 355-8, 369-72, 390. ATLAS: *L.*, 52-3. REFERENCE: *Rambaud*, III, 207-56, 282-308, 320-4, 382-8; *Seignobos*, 588-613; *Mackenzie*, 380-93; *Reinsch*, 205-22.

G. The progress of democratic government in Great Britain and its colonial empire.

- a. The assurance of political equality: extension of the suffrage to the working classes, and passage of the Ballot Act (1872).
- b. The relation of English politics to the question of self-government in Ireland.

The end of Irish legislative autonomy: the Act of Union (1800).

The agitation of grievances, and the policy of Gladstone: disestablishment of the Anglican church, and relief of agrarian distress, in Ireland—the project of Home Rule, and the obstruction of the Nationalists in Parliament: formation of the Liberal Unionists (1886)—their alliance with the Conservatives.

c. The grant of self-government to colonies: construction of the Dominion of Canada (1867), and the Commonwealth of Australia (1901).

d. The policy of imperial federation.

Failure of the movement to sever connection with the colonies.

Attitude of the parties on the war in South Africa: collapse of the Liberals.

The process of military and economic coöperation: the employment of colonial contingents, and the scheme of preferential duties.

TEXT: *F.*, 597–600. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 22–3, 54–7, 61–6, 68–101; *Mackenzie*, 135–8, 144–8, 150–5, 249–52; *Green*, 811–15; *Wilson*, 378–435, 557–60; *Cunningham*, 251–3; *Reinsch*, 37–41, 223–4.

## H. Unification of the United States.

a. The growth of sectionalism, and the tendency to disruption: the question as to the constitutional powers of Congress over slavery and the tariff.

The conceptions of the Constitution, and the divergence of interests.—The basic law of a federal commonwealth, or a compact among sovereign states: the theories of broad and strict construction—relative functions of the Supreme Court and the state legislatures.—Social and economic differences of the North and the South: the fixing of slave labor in the South by the invention of the cotton-gin—industrial contrasts: the scope and the validity of tariffs—The political aspect: the territorial extension of slavery, and the preservation of the balance of power in the Senate.

The controversy over slavery and the tariff.—The Ordinance for the Northwest Territory

(1787).—The awakening of sectionalism: the Missouri Compromise (1820).—The reappearance of political parties: the Democrats, and the rise of the Whigs.—The foreshadowing of disruption: the protective tariff, and the nullification ordinance of South Carolina (1832).—The moral denunciation of slavery: the rise of Abolitionism—the petitions against slavery in the District of Columbia.—The annexation of Texas (1845), and the war with Mexico: the Wilmot proviso, and the formation of the “free-soil” party.—The proposed elimination of Congress from the question of slavery: the doctrine of “squatter sovereignty.”—The California Compromise (1850): the Fugitive Slave Law.—The practical repeal of the Missouri Compromise: the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)—the struggle of the “black republicans” and the “border ruffians.”—The enforcement of “personal liberty” laws, and the use of the “underground railroad.”—The break-up of political organizations, and the beginnings of the Republican party.—Assertion of the legality of slavery in all the states and territories: the Dred Scott decision (1857).—The raid of John Brown (1859).

TEXT: *F.*, 601–6. ATLAS: *L.*, 62–4. REFERENCE: *Burgess*, *The Middle Period*, chs., 3–22; *Johnston*, 89–192.

b. The appeal to arms: the triumph of liberty and union.

The failure of secession.—Constitution of the Confederate States.—The Civil War (1861–1865): the emancipation proclamation (1863), and the abolition of slavery—the attitude of foreign powers: the Trent affair—the battle of Gettysburg, and the surrender at Appomattox—Epochal significance of the Civil War: the assurance of national unity—broad interpretation of the Constitution—supremacy of the Federal government—the extinction of slavery.

Reconstruction of the South, and elevation of the negro to citizenship: the practical and theoretical difficulties—conflict of the President with Congress—erection of the Freedmen’s Bureau, and suppression of “Ku-Klux” terrorism—the

acceptance of constitutional amendments under military pressure—the resumption of control by the whites, and the formation of the “Solid South”—the disputed presidential election of 1876: the electoral commission—withdrawal of the troops from the South (1877).

The undoing of “Reconstruction”: the problem of the negro, and the prosperity of the South.

TEXT: *F.*, 606–12. ATLAS: *L.*, 64. REFERENCE: *Johnston*, 192–247; *Wilson*, 466–8; *Bryce*, I, 683–4, II, 469–520; *Burgess*, *The Civil War and the Constitution*.

- c. The theory and practice of party-politics: the course of economic transformation, and the rise of the question of imperialism.

The organization and institutions of party government: the methods of nomination to office, and the construction of platforms in caucus and convention: influence of the practical politician and the “machine”—“rotation in office,” and the “spoils system”: the corrective operation of civil service reform.—The assertion of presidential independence: employment of the right of veto, and exercise of the military power—the administration of Jackson (1829–1837): abolition of the United States Bank, and the later establishment of the sub-treasury system—the war policy of Lincoln (1861–1865).

The dominance of financial and industrial issues: the creation of a national banking system (1862)—the resumption of specie payments (1879)—the tariff and silver questions: collapse of the Democratic party.—Labor as a decisive factor in politics: the problem of immigration, and the restriction of foreign competition—the regulation of interstate commerce—establishment of the Department of Labor—the Populistic agitation.

The adoption of a colonial policy, and its influence upon party principles: the Republican doctrine of territorial expansion, and the theories of Democratic opposition—the factors of “imperialism and militarism.”

TEXT: *F.*, 603–4. REFERENCE: *Burgess*, *The Middle Period*, 202–9; *Johnston*, 112–15, 123–6, 248–79; *Bryce*, II, 3–244, 263–468,

## II. THE PREDOMINANCE OF WORLD POLITICS.

### 1. The Eastern Question: the process of dismemberment, and the international efforts at preservation, of the Ottoman empire.

#### A. Motives and interests of the powers: the maintenance of the European balance.

a. Control of the Mediterranean and the approaches to India.

b. Subjection of the Sultan to financial and political tutelage.

#### B. The liberation of Greece (1821-1830).

a. Turkish oppression, and the native rebellion.

b. European enthusiasm for the Greeks, and intervention of the powers: establishment of the Greek kingdom (1832).

#### C. The defection of Egypt: revolt of the viceroy, and conclusion of the Convention of the Straits (1832-1841).

#### D. Frustration of the Russian protectorate over the Greek Christians: the Crimean war (1854-1856).

a. The proposal of partition, and the dispute about the "holy places."

b. The alliance of France and England against Russia: the peace of Paris, and its revision.

#### E. Autonomy of the Balkan and the Danubian states.

a. The prevalence of discontent and insurrection.

b. The denial of reform, and the intervention of Russia: the treaty of San Stefano.

c. The international adjustment: the Congress of Berlin (1878).

d. Continuance of the "storm centre" in the Balkans.

#### F. The erection of self-government in Crete.

a. The native revolt, and the Graeco-Turkish war (1896-1897).

b. The exercise of autonomy under the supervision of the powers.

#### G. The prevalence of misgovernment and financial corruption: the agitation of "Young Turkey" for constitutional reform.

TEXT: *Rose*, 188-94, 212-13, 325-6, 347-55, 357, 359-69. ATLAS: *L.*, 51-4. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 614-69, 759-61, 770, 773-5, 784-5, 789-92, 823-7; *Mackenzie*, 159-74, 394-411; *Rambaud*, III, 36-41, 73-7, 85-206, 318-20, 325-81; *Lavisse*, 157-8; *Reinsch*, 273-80.

## 2. The partition of the world.

### A. The question of national imperialism.

- a. The progress of geographical discovery and exploration.
- b. The motives and methods of territorial aggrandizement.

The extension of commerce and civilization: the promotion of national wealth and prestige—the appearance of a tendency to subordinate domestic affairs, and to enhance the power of the executive branch of government.

Appropriation of the lands of non-European peoples: annexation and protectorate—the “spheres of influence,” and the policy of the “open door.”

The talent for colonization and assimilation: the land empire of Russia, and the water empire of Great Britain—the experiments of France, Germany, and Italy.

TEXT: *Rose*, 284-5, 319; *F.*, 590-1, 618-19. REFERENCE: *Reinsch*, 3-21, 27-37, 41-67, 70-80, 176-8, 261-6, 287-305, 327-32, 337-8; *Lavisse*, 158-60; *Cunningham*, 261-3.

### B. Advent of the United States as a world power.

- a. The course of territorial consolidation on the continent, by cession, annexation, and purchase.
- b. The beginnings of a colonial system: the acquisition of insular territories through the war with Spain (1898).
- c. Administration of the dependencies: the decisions of the Supreme Court on the constitutional status.
- d. The assertion of American ascendancy.

Political: the guardianship of Latin-American independence, and the application of the Monroe Doctrine.

Economic: competition in the markets of the world.

TEXT: *F.*, 539, 601, 613-16; *Rose*, 261-2. ATLAS: *L.*, 61-4.  
REFERENCE: *Burgess*, *The Middle Period*, chs. 2, 13-15; *Reinsch*,  
281-6, 309-26, 356-62.

### C. The appropriation of Africa.

#### a. The question of British preponderance.

Acquisition of the Cape Colony (1806).

The extension of control over Egypt and the  
Soudan.

The Boer republics, and their overthrow: establish-  
ment of the Orange Free State and the  
Transvaal—the “Jameson raid,” and the agita-  
tion of the “Outlanders”—the outbreak of war,  
and the process of subjection to British author-  
ity.

#### b. Formation of the Congo Free State (1885) and the system of European protectorates.

TEXT: *F.*, 590, 595-7. REFERENCE: *Keltie*.

### D. The domination of Asia.

#### a. The British possession of India.

The maintenance of ascendancy over the native  
states: the Sepoy rebellion, and the trans-  
ference of government from the Company to  
the crown (1858)—creation of the titular em-  
pire of India (1877).

The rivalry of Great Britain and Russia for the  
assertion of influence in Afghanistan and Per-  
sia: the question of the frontier.

TEXT: *F.*, 559-60, 593-5. ATLAS: *L.*, 55-7. REFERENCE:  
*Mackenzie*, 224-48; *Reinsch*, 232-5.

#### b. The control of the Pacific, and the disposition of the Chinese empire.

The opening of China and Japan to European in-  
tercourse.

The progress of economic and political enterprise  
in China: the railway and mining concessions  
—the territorial annexations.

The transformation of Japan: the introduction  
of European government and institutions—terri-  
torial expansion: the Korean dispute, and the  
war with China (1894-1895)—appearance as a  
world power.

The struggle of China with the allied powers:



the question of preserving the territorial integrity of the empire.

TEXT: *F.*, 559, 590-1, 616-18. REFERENCE: *Reinsch*, 85-202, 236-53, 268-73.

### III. THE UNIVERSALIZATION OF CULTURE.

#### 1. Political and religious.

##### A. The institutions of representative government.

###### a. The parliamentary and congressional systems.

The adjustment of central administration to local self-government.

The process of legislation: the assurance of publicity in debate—the determination of national taxation and expenditure: the budget—the question of direct popular action: the initiative and the referendum.

The constitutional powers of national supreme courts.

###### b. The prevalence of party rule.

Extension of the suffrage, and multiplication of political organizations.

Rise and power of the Socialists as factors in the politics of European countries.

The tests for eligibility to public office: party favoritism, and the offset of the civil service examination.

##### B. The growth of a liberal spirit in religion.

###### a. The maintenance of state churches, and the allowance of freedom in belief and worship.

###### b. The theories of higher criticism, and the tendencies to irreligion.

###### c. The Roman Catholic counteraction: ultramontaniam, and the declaration of papal infallibility—the council of the Vatican (1869).

TEXT: *F.*, 584, 625-9. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 92-3, 140-2, 271-7, 479-80, 684-716, 737-9, 839-40, 845-7; *Wilson*, 309-13, 561-71; *Bryce*, I, 277-97, II, 549-62, 607-14, 728-66; *Mackenzie*, 437-49.

#### 2. Social and economic.

##### A. The assurance of individual liberty, and the diffusion of popular enlightenment.

- a. The abolition of serfdom and slavery, and the emancipation of woman.
- b. The guaranty of freedom of speech, press, property, labor, and association: equality before the law—the authorization of trades unions—the force of public opinion.
- c. The multiplication of public utilities, and the growth of humanitarianism.

The accumulation of private wealth, and the elevation of the standard of general comfort: betterment of the conditions of the working classes—the effect upon the growth of population.

The foundation of educational and charitable institutions: the system of public schools—reform of the criminal law and the penal establishments—the study of sociology.

- d. The spread of scientific research, philosophical speculation, and literary productivity: the interchange of ideas.

TEXT: *F.*, 620–33. REFERENCE: *Mackenzie*, 77–86, 89–90, 93–8, 111–12, 116–18, 119–25, 139–41, 148–50, 194–204, 219–23; *Seignobos*, 30–2, 43–50, 59–61, 73–4, 673, 677–81; *McCarthy*, 121–7, 140–54; *Bryce*, II, 247–62, 854–72; *Cunningham*, 244–50.

## B. The achievements of individual and corporate enterprise.

- a. The expansion of industry and commerce.

The progress of mechanical invention: the rapidity of production, transportation, and communication: the power of steam and electricity—the extension of markets, and the cheapening of commodities.

The concentration of capital, and the restriction of competition: the formation of trusts and syndicates.

Commercial policy: the questions of protection, reciprocity, and free trade.

- b. The expansion of financial operations.

The diffusion of money, and the supremacy of credit: the prevalence of speculation.

Establishment of the great corporate institutions: their facilitation of exchange.

TEXT: *F.*, 619–20, 623, 634. REFERENCE: *Mackenzie*, 90–2, 190–4, 204–6; *Seignobos*, 671–3, 676–7, 681–2.

### C. The conflict of capital and labor.

#### a. The motives and forces.

The relative conditions of luxury and poverty: problem of the poor and the unemployed—the influence of democratic sentiment.

Antagonism of the trusts and the labor unions: their respective organization and action.

#### b. The methods of settlement and reform.

Private regulation.—Practical: profit-sharing—the resort to voluntary arbitration—the rise of coöperative associations.—Theoretical: the principles of anarchism: absolute freedom of the individual—the subversion of society, and the redistribution of possessions and opportunities.

Governmental regulation.—Practical: factory laws and inspection—employers' liability and workingmen's insurance—compulsory arbitration—anti-trust laws and prosecution.—Theoretical: the principles of socialism—absolute supremacy of the democratic state—the governmental ownership and operation of public utilities—the process of actual application to the means of transportation and communication.

TEXT: *F.*, 588–9, 623. REFERENCE: *Seignobos*, 721–37, 739–45; *Wilson*, 624–39.

### 3. International promotion of the unity of mankind.

A. The tendencies to estrangement: the forces of national individualism and hostility.

a. The survival of historic antipathies, and the incentives of political, territorial, and economic competition.

b. The formation of alliances, and the maintenance of huge armaments: the "armed peace."

The Triple Alliance (1882), and the Franco-Russian understanding.

The practical isolation of Great Britain.

B. The tendencies to coöperation: the forces of international community and friendship.

a. The utility of international law.

The regulation of neutrality: the treaty of Paris (1856).

The employment of arbitration: the Geneva award (1872).

b. The joint conduct of enterprises.

Commercial: construction and maintenance of the Suez Canal (1868).

Industrial: the holding of expositions.

Religious: the activity of missions.

Scientific and literary: work of the learned societies.

c. Approximation of the modes of life, and prevalence of philanthropic sentiment.

Strength of the economic and moral obstacles to war: financial considerations, and the plea of humanity.

Assembly of the Geneva convention (1864), and organization of the Red Cross Society.

The popular impression of the Bulgarian and Armenian atrocities.

d. The proposals for disarmament, and for the systematic preservation of international harmony.

Convocation of the Peace Conference (1899).

Establishment of the permanent court of arbitration at the Hague (1901).

e. Share of the English-speaking peoples in the diffusion of culture.

TEXT: *F.*, 572, 607, 631, 633-7; *Rose*, 258, 318-19, 357-8.  
REFERENCE: *Lavisse*, 160-72; *Mackenzie*, 88-9, 176-80, 208-18; *Seignobos*, 673-6, 818-22, 827-32; *Cunningham*, 263-7; *Reinsch*, 22-6, 68-70, 225-32, 253-7.







